

2 THE
ENGLISH
SCHOOL-MASTER,

Teaching all his Scholars, of what age

soever, the most easie, short, and perfect order of
distinct Reading, and true Writing our English tongue,
that hath ever yet been known or
published by any.

And further also, teacheth a direct Course, how any unskilfull person may easily both understand any hard English words, which they shall in Scriptures, Sermons, or elsewhere hear or read: and also be made to use the same aptly themselves; and generally whatsoever is necessary to be known for the English Speech: So that he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his Letters unto the Grammar-School, for an Apprentice, or any other his private use, so far as concerneth Engl sh. And therefore is made not only for Children, though the first Book be
meer childish for them, but also for all other,
especially for those that are ignorant
in the Latine Tongue.

the next Page the School-Master hangeth forth his Table
to the view of all Beholders, setting forth some of the chief
Commodities of his Profession.

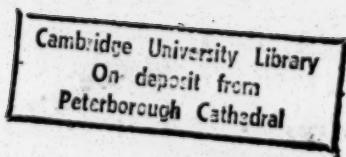
Devised for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill, by Edward
Coote Master of the Free-school in St. Edmunds Bury.

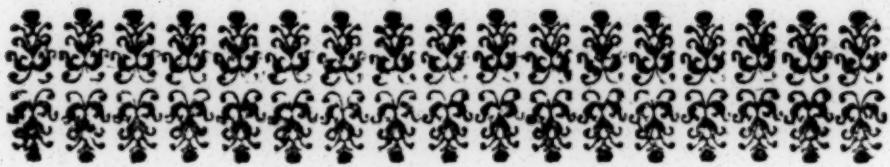
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Imprinted with certain Copies to vnu by, at the end of this Book addid.

L O N D O N,
Printed by R. & W. Iestloun, for the Company of
Stationers, 1655.



73-9001





The School Master to his Profession.

I Profess to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment, to understand the true reason of our English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure.

I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skil in few dous with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that shall be trained up for any Grammer-school, that they shall never err in writing the true Orthographie of any word truly pronounced; what ease and benefit it will bring unto School-masters, they best know; and the same proffer do I make to all other both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends; for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School-masters of the English tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with great perfection, but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time teach a hundred Scholars, then before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledge will be brought into this land, and more books bought than otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have bin at, in maintaining their children long at School, and in buying of many books.

Strangers that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick to know or write any number.

By the practice thereunto adjoyned, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kinde of stile in either Prose or Verse.

By the same practice children shall learn in a Catechism,

The Preface to the Reader.

knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of vertue
and civill behaviour.

I have made a part of a brief Chronology for practising of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible and other Histories: and a Grammar-scholar learn to know when his Authors, both Greek and Latin lived, and when the principal Histories in them were done. I have set down a Table containing and teaching the true writing, and understanding of any hard English word, borrowed from the Greek, Latin or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof by a plain English word: whereby the children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latine words before they enter the Grammar-school, which also will bring much delight and judgement to others. Therefore, if thou understandest not any word in this Book, not before expounded, keep the Table. If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniform manner of teaching, a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latine tongue, so would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practised.

Finally, I have given thee such examples for fair Writing, whereby in every School all bad bands may be abandoned; that if thou shouldest buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom finde in England) they alone will cost thee much more money then I ask thee for my whole Profession.

If thou desirest to be further satisfied for the performance of these things: read the Preface: where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

The Preface for directions to the Reader.

Other men in their writing (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a School; but I am imforced of necessity, to sett that plain rudeness, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal; the learned sort are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the Treatise without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my speach to the unskilfull, which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such men and women of trade, as Taylors, VVeavers, Shop keepers, Seamstresses, and such others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others; Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly to thee; yea, let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things whiche I shall deliver unto thee: I seek nothing by thee, but thy own pleasure, ease and profit, and the good of thy Scholars. If peradventure for 2 or 3 dayes, at the first, it may seeme somewhat hard or strange unto thee, yet be not dauncoured, neither cast a from thee: for if thou take but diligent pains in it but 4 dayes, thou shalt learn many very profitable things that thou never knewest, yea, thou shalt learn more of the English tongue, then any man of thy calling (not being a Grammian) in England knoweth: thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better commendation, and profit then any other (not following this order) teacheth, and thou mayest sit on thy Shop-board, at thy looms, or at thy needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars after thou hast once made this little book familiar to thee. The practice and order of study, I know is a stranger to thee; yet must thou now be fure that thou passe not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning and true use of any rule or word, and having none present to help thee, make a mark therat with thy pen or pin until thou meetest with thy Minister or other learned Scholars, of whom thou mayest enquire; and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other such things, as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with: rather assure thy self, that all wise men will commend thee that desirtest knowledge, which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their sortish ignorance, like Scoggins Priest, who because he had used his old *Munpsimus*, for these dozen years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpsimus*, though it be never so good. Two things generally you must mark for the use of this Book. First, the true understanding of it in the mater. Secondly, the manner of learning it, if thou be only a Scholar; then the order of teaching it; if thou be also a teacher. And for the first, where I professe to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the learner, and therefore with greater speed then others, understand the reason. Thou hast but two principall things to learn, to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables, so in the first Book, howsoever at the first sight they may seem common, as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it here set down, or at least so many like both for the beginning or end, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilfull in.

And

The Preface to the Reader.

And I have begun w^t the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto har^rer, that they fist learned, all other will follow w^t very l^etle labour. These syllables known, because all words, be they never so long or hard be made of them, thou hast nothing to learn but to divide them; for which I have laid down so easie and certain rules (believe me that have tried) as thou shalt never err in any hard word: I doubt not but thine owa experiance shall finde this to be true, and so my promise in that point p^r to med to the full. Marvel not, why in this first Bo^t, I have diffeered in writing many syllables fr^m the usual manner; yea from my self in the rest of my Works, as *temp*l without (e) and (*tun*) with one (n) and *plum* not *plume*. My reason is, I have put there no more letters then are of absolute necessity, wh^{en} in the rest I have followed custome; yea often I write the word diversly (if it be used differently) the better to acquaint thee w^t any kinde of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8 Chapters, regard not the matter (beⁱng vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to present use of reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell and so thou mayest have nothing in the second book to learn, but onely division of words, and other hard Observations. The titles of the Chapters, and notes in the margent (which I would have thee alwayes diligently read and mark) will make these things more plam unto thee.

Also where I undertake to make thee write the true Orthography on any word truly pronounced, I must mean it of those words whose writing is determined, for there are many, wherin the best English men in this Lard, are not agreed, as some write malitious deriving it from malice, others write malitious, as from the Latin *Malitiosus*. So some write German from the Latin, some Germains from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names or strang words of Art in the severall sciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiar countreys (if they d^rft^r from ordinary rules) unless sometimes on some special occasion. I know e^c his, thou thristle^f that art a Teacher, to hear thou maiest with more ease and profit teach a hundred scholars, then before forty: follow my advice, and I warrant thee succ^rce. Let every one of thy scholars (for the best thou hast shall learn that here, which he never knew, neither needed) he any other for English) provide and us^r this book, then divide thy scholars in 2, 3, or 4 sortis, as thy number is (for more then needest not, although thou hast an hundred scholars) and place so many of these as are necest, of like forwardness, in one lesson or form, as in Grammer schools, and so go through the whole number, nor making above 4 companies at the most: so that thou shalt have but one lecture to hear if thou hast an hundred scholars: whereas before thou hadst forty lectures, though but forty scholars. Then when thou wou'd^r hear any form, call them forth all, be iken ten, twenty or more together, hear two or three that thou suspectest, to be most negligent, or of dullest conceit, and let ~~the~~ the other attend, or let one read one line, sentence or part, another the next and so through.

The Preface to the Reader.

through, so that all do somewhat, and none know when or what shall be enquired of him; encourage the most diligent and tenderest natures. And thus doubt not, but thou shalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in several lessons. For by apposing each other, as I have directed in the end of the second book, emulation and fear of discredit, will make them envy who shall excel; by this means also, every one in a higher form shall be well able to help those under him, and that without loss of time, seeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the framing and sweet tuning of the voice, I have given thee this help: I have added for prose all sort of stile, both dialogue and other; and for Verse, Psalms, and other ver'es of all the several sorts usuall, which being well taught, will frame thee to the natural reading of any English. But here I must make earnest request to all carefull Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repair unto the schools of such Teachers, as are not Gramarians, to hear their children pronounce and so help such with their discretion, that desire to use this Book in their schools; for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little children chance, which should at first be most skilfully grounded, which is the only cause of such wofull ignorance in so many men and women that cannot now write (without great errour) one sentence of true English; therefore let Parents now be carefull to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Trads-men, if thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the directions given in all places of the book, and as thy scholar is in saying his lesson, mark what words he misseth, and them note with thy pen or pin and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and so until he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilfull. And let his fellows also remember them to appose him in their appositions. But me thought I heard thee say, that my reasons have persuaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canst not move all their parents to be willing to bestow so much mony in a book at first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the bargaines; but they will reply, that this little young childe will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer them, that a remedy is provided for them also, which is this; First, the Printer upon sight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this book making the first part of my second page, the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason, for a childe may by this treatise almost learn to spell perfectly in as little time, as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being first learned, being the ground-work of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first Book, that if the childe should tear out every leaf as fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtfull, for every new following chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reasonable man that this entrance in them prefixeth the manner how to understand the use of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over tedious.

For

The Preface to the Reader.

For the particular ordinary sounding of the Letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to
the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by
another. Thus have I so parlied and lisped unto thee, as that I hope thou under-
standest my purpose and single heart for thy good, which if I finde accepted, I may
peradventure hereafter proceed in my course for the ease and speedy attaining the
learned language; an Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profession, so
might it be rather expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time
if in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to G O D.

A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r
ſ ſ t u v w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I K L M P O
B D R S T U V X Y Z

A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r
ſ ſ t u v w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N
O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

A a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q
r ſ ſ t u v w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H J I K L M N
O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

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The first Book of the English School-master.

CHAP. I.

Teaching all syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and joyning them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

The Titles of the chapters must not be taught the Scholar, but only direct the Teacher.

a e i o u

A b eb ib ob ub
A d ed id od ud
A f ef if of uf
A g ea ig og ug
A h eh ** oh **
A l el il ol ul
A m em im om um
A n en in on un
A p ep fp op up
A r er ir or ur
A t et it ot ut
A k ek ik ok uk
A c ec ic oc uc
A s es is os us
A z ez iz oz uz
A i ei * ot *
A y ey * oy *
A u eu * ou *
A w ew * olr *
A x ex ix ox ux

a e i o u

Wa be bi bo bu
Da de di do du
Fa fe si so fu
Ga ge gi go gu
Ha he hi ho hu
La le li lo lu
Ma me mi mo mu
Na ne ni no nu
Pa pe pi po pa
Ra re ri ro ru
Ta te ti to tu
Ka ke ki ko ku
Ca ce ci co cu
Sa se si so su
Za ze zi zo zu
Ja je si jo ju
Pa pe yo
Ma ve vi vo vu
Wa we wi wo wu
Qua que qui quo quui
Vp go on, O I see a py,
So it is, if I do lye
Wo is me, Oh I dy.
You see in me no lye to be.

If you do ill sie on us all;
Ah it is so, he is my foe,
Wo be to me, if I do so,

When your Scholar ha h perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his vowels, and after two or three dayes when he is skilfull in them teach him to call all the other letters consonants, and so proceed with the other words of art; as they stand in the Margent never troubling his memory with a new word before he be perfect in the old. c, before a, o, u, like k, but before e, o, i, like l, if no other letters come between.

Now may you teach your Scholar, that he can spell no word without a vowel. Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly.

B

CHAP.

The first Book of the

the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading. Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Diphongs.

Sera sere scri sera sera
Ska skre skri skro skru
Scla sclc sclc sclc sclu
Skla skle sali sklo sklu
Sla shle shli shlo shlu
Shi shre shri shro shru

Stra strc strk stru
Spla spie spli splo spiu
Spja spye spyt spyo spyu
Thra thre thy tho thyu
Thwa thwe thwi thwo thwu

Apose your scholar in these as I wished you in the third chapter; for the same purpose the first of these is ever (l) or (ch.)

Sera crap scrat screet scr u scre scrub.
Shra shrep shre shred shrew, shi shrig shil, shu shrub
Stra strat strau stray, stre stres, stey stroy strok.
Spla splat spli split
Sora sprat, sprat sprad, sprit sprig.
Thra, thral, tho throt thru thum.

Make your scholar know perfectly these diphongs, and use him to spel the two last by their sound and not call them double ee, or double oo.

The former chapters do fully teach to begin any word; these are of endings, which we call terminations; therefore here I am entorced to use fillables that are not words.

Al aff tail quail, Mai maid, brat brain twain wat wait,
Bra brau braul serall lnu laud.
Toi toil boi boil spoil, Jot join cojn hoi hois.
Moir your out stout sou foul scoul clow hou hots.
Fee fæd blæd lh e shæp see fæl hæl quæn.
Wo bo book look hook stod god soul hæl stœl.

C H A P. IV.

Teaching all syllables of three letters that can end any word of two consonants.

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl
Abz ebs ibs obs ubs
Ach ech ich och uch
Acl ecl fel ocl uel
Akl ekl ikl okl ukl
Adg edg idg odg udg
Aos eos ido ods uds
Aif eif ilf olf ulf
Alo elo tlo old uld
Aik elk ilk olk uik
Alm elm flm olm ulm.

Alv elv ilv olv ulv
Alp elp ilp elp ulp
Als els ils ols uis
Alt elt ilt olt ult
Anb emb imb omb u:nb
Amy emp imp onp u:mp
Ans ems fms ons ums
And end ind ond und
Ang eng ing ong ung
Auk enk ink onk unk
Ans ens ins ons uns

Ant

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Ant ent int ent unt
 Ap i epl i pi cpl upl,
 Aps eps ips ops ups
 Apt ept ipt c pt upt
 Arb r b r b r b u b force
 Ard ard t d c d urd with
 Ark eif irk ork urf re,
 Arg erg irg erg urg
 Ark er k irk ork uck
 Arm arm arm ozn arm
 Arn ein irn ozn arm

Arp erp irp o2p urp
 As ers its ois uis
 Art eit iet o2t urt
 Ash esh ash ush
 Ask eek ish csk usk
 At etl il cl uil
 Asp esp isp esp usp
 At est ist est ust
 Ath eth ih eth uth
 Atl etl itl etl utl
 Ats ets its ots uts

C H A P. VII.

ADjoineth the syllables of the former Chapters with the first of the first Chapters, and others that begin syllables with such practice of reading.

Ba bab babl. Ga gad gadl wrabl scrabl.
 Be peb pebl. Bi bib bibl nibl, bri bribl, scri scrabl.
 Co cob cobl Go geb gobl, hob hobl.
 Hu hub hubl, su stub stubl.
 Cra crab cras, dra drab dras, tra trabs
 We web webs, Ri rib rbs.
 Lo lob lobs, so sob sobs, tu tub tubs.
 Ri ich rich, whi which, mu uch much, su such
 La lad lads, sha shads, squads. We bed beds peds
 Li lid lids. Go god gods rods.
 Bab af basl strasl.
 Ha has hast, De des dest clef.
 Gi gif gift list list, si list clist
 Lo los lost lost.
 La laugh. Vi high nigh.
 Da dag dagl wragl dragl stragl.
 Gi gig gigl, wi wrig wrigl.
 Go gog googl.
 Ba bal bald, sea scal scald, He hel held geld.
 Gi gil gild mil mild, child wild.

You may sometime spell this way, if the word will be more easie which especially when the word endeth in (ch, gh, or ss) for then they cannot easily be diuided,

Ta

The first Book of the

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nants will follow b, and let him answer l, or r, and so practice him in all the rest for the more perfect he is in them, the more ease and benefit you shall find, when you come to the rules of division in the second booke call (h)a consonant here & elsewhere for examples sake which properly is not so, to a void multitude of rules.

Tra ere cri cro cru
Dra dre bri dzo dzu
Dwa dwre dwot dwuo dwu
Fla fle sli slo slu
Fra fre fri fro fru
Gla gle gli glo gla
Gna gne gni gnu gnu
Gra gre gri gro gru
Kna knne knut kno knu
Pla ple pi plo plu
Pra pre pri pro pru
Sca sce sci sco seu
Sha ske ski sko sku

Sha she shi sho shu
Sla sle sli slo slu
Sma smae smi smo smu
Sna sne sni sno snu
Spa spe spi spo spu
Sta sta sti sto stu
Dwo dwre dwot dwuo dwu
Dqua sque sqni quo quo
Tha the thi tho thu
Tra tre tri tro tru
Tva tve tvi twi twu
Wha whe whi who whu
Wza wze wzl wzo wzu

CHAP. IV.

Here are adjoyned the syllables of the former Chapters with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab) and then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

Although I have so disposed these words as that the latter chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have scholars in every Room say over some of that they have learned, & oppose one another, as I have taught in the first chapter of the second book.

Bla blab ble bles blesm blis blis blo blot
Bra brag brond bra bras brat bray
Bre bred bret brew, bri byrn, bzo bwu
Cha champ chap chas chat, che chew
Chi chil chip, cho ched chop chi chub
Cra crab crag crast, cre crew
Cricrib, cro crob, cro cross, cru crew
Dra drab dras drag dram dray dray
Dre drege, dzo dzoip, dzo dzoim dzyop dzya
Dwe dwel
Fla flig flay flat flai flar fls fled
Flit lit flo slot flow flu flur
Fra frad, fre fret, fri frig, fre frog, frum frum
Gla glad gles, gle gles, glt gles
Glo glos glow, glu glu n gnu
Gna gnat gnaw.
Gra gras gras gray, gri grig grum, gro gros,
Kna knap knaw, knut knut
Kno knoz know, knu knub knug

201a

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Vla plat play. Vlo plod plot plow. Vlu plum.

Vra prat pray. Pre pres Vri prig.

* Sea scab scan scar.

Ske skeg skep skew. Ske skill skin skip

Sco scof scot scul scum.

Sha shad thad thal. Shed shel thew.

Sla slab slay sle slew.

Sli llo lip llist. Slo clop slow. Sli flut.

Sme smel smi smit. Smo smot. Smu smut.

Sna snag snap snat. Sni snip. Sno snow. Smu smit.

Sp.i span spr., Spe sped spel spew.

Spi spin spit, spo spot, sp.i spur.

Sta stat stag star stay, Ste stem.

Sti stil sil sil, Sto stod stor stow, Stu stub stuf star.

Swa swad swag swan swap sway, Sive swel.

Swi swig swit swim.

Thi thar, hat thaw. The them then they.

Thi thin this. Tho thou. Thu thus.

Tra trap tray. Tre trey. Try triu trip.

Tro trop trow troy. Tru trub trus.

Twi twie.

(whom
Wha what. Whe wheas whey. Whi whip. Who whoh
Wa wap. we Wen. Wi wrig wil. Wo wrot.
Squa squab squad squat. Squi squib.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit
me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I
met him. But I fled from him and ran my way: Then did he
fret and out-ran me, and drew out his staffe, that had a knot on
the end, and hit me a clap on the scull, and a crof-blow on the
leg, so that I did skip at it: Yet was I glad to know, and to see
as in a glas my bad spot: and I will pray him, that if he shall
see me so grols, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me
well, so that I may know what I am to do.

C.H.A.P. V.

Setteth down first all syllables with four letters, beginning
with three consonants. Secondly, joyaeth them like

The first Book of the
CHAP. II.

Eacheth to joyne the two former sort of syllables together, I mean (*ab* and *ba*) and so the rest, with practice of reading the same sorts of words of three letters. And here you see that this and every new Chapter doth so repeat all that went before, that yc ui Scholar may forget nothing.

Here you may teach your scholars to call these words syllables and that so many letters as we speH together, we cal a syllable and you may repeat the first two letters as oft as the capacity of a childe shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I have used such syllables as are used for English words.

Wa bad ba bad ba bat bat bay,
We bid br brg be bet
Wi bid bi b's bi bil bi bit
Wo bot bs ben bo bes bez boy
Bu bus tuf bus tu bul bu buc buz.
Da dad das day dam daw day.
De den det de dew,
Di tid idg dim dm dip.
Do tog dol dop doz dot tow,
Du dup dul du dum.
Fa fal fan far fa fat,
Fe sed fel fe sent si w. Fi fil fin fir fit,
Fo fog foz fop fo foy, Fu ful fur.
Ga gad ga gay, Ge ges get.
Gi gib gig giL Go gob gop got.
Gu cub gug cul cu quir gun cap gut,
Ha had hag hap ha bat halw hay.
He hed hel hem hen hew,
Hi hid hil him hi h'p his hit.
Ho hod hog ho hom ho hot hop,
Hu hus hug hui hu hum hu.
La lad lag lap la las law lay.
Le led leg le les let.
Li lib lig lim li lip.
Lo lob lo lol lep los lot low.
Lu lug lu lul.
Ma mad man man ma map was malo may.
Me meg men mes, Mi mil mi m's.
Mo mod mos mow, Mu mul rum mur.
Na nag nam na, Ne nel nel ne new.

Bi nib nil nip, no nod nor not now
 Nu num num nut.
 Pa pan pas pat paw pat pay
 Pe ped pag pən, pi pid pit pit
 Wo pos pot, pupul pur pus put
 Ra rag ram ran rad rat raw ray.
 Re red raw. Ri rib rig et n rip.
 Ro rob rod ros rot. Ri rub rus rug run.
 Ti tap far fax, te beg tel teu tow
 Ti tib til thi tip tit, to tog to n top tos tow toy.
 Tu tub tug tun tar
 Ca cil cam can cap cat,
 Ke ket key, ki kid kis kit,
 Co cob cob cog, co com colw coy,
 Ci cui cui cui cul cup cur cut.
 Sa sad sag saw sa saw. Se sel set.
 Si sip sit sit, so sob som sot saw.
 Su sun su sup.
 Ja jag jar jaw, je jet jew su jad.
 Ve vel ves vet.
 Wa wan wat war, ve ver.
 Wa wag way wan was wat way
 We wel wed wet.
 Wi wil win, wo wol wet.
 Qua quas quit, qui q'ui quib quite.

Boy, goe thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home.
 the bay Nag, fill him well and see he be fat, and I will rid
 me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam; if a man bid
 well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him:
 and so God will vex me, and may let me go to hel, if I get
 but a-jaw-bone of him ill.

This speech is made only
 of words taught before,
 where you are not to ob-
 serve the sense being fri-
 volous but only to teach
 distinct reading.

CHAP. III.

Setteth down only all those syllables that are of three
 letters, beginning with two consonants,

Bla ble bli bla bla
 Bla b̄la b̄li b̄la b̄la

Cha che chi cho chn.
 Cla cle cli clo clu.

Here examine your
 scholars what conso-

The first Book of the

Ca cal calf half ralf.
Be pel pel self shell twelf. Gu gul gulf.
Ba bal balk chalk Walk stalk.
My mil milk silk. Yo pol polk. Yu bul bulk.
Bi bal balm calm palm. He hel helm. Si sim. Hol holm.
Fa fal falm. Sto stol stoln, two swoin.
Dea scal scalp. He hel help. Whe whelp. Gu gul gulp.
Fa fal fals. Yu pul puls.
Fa fal salt. Sha shalt. Be bel belt belt melt smelt.
Gi gil gilt hilt tilt witt spilt.
La lam lamb. Rem kemb. Com comb. Du n dumb thumb
Cam camp damp lamp cramp stamp. Shrt shrin shrinp.
After (m) we Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Ju sum jump cump stump
use to give sit- Da dam dams damps. Ste stem stems. Plu plum plums.
tle or no sound Da dan daun daunc jannic launc chaunce.
po (b). Fe sen se ne penc henc. Qui quine fine. Ou oon oans.
Ba ban band, land sand wand. Be ben leud spend send.
Si sin si d blind wind, bo bond. Ho houn bound round.
Vi han hang. Si sin sing theng steng.
So you yong strong wrong. Du dun dung
Wa ban bank rank blank blak frank shank
Li lin link byink pink shrank. Mon monk.
Wa pan pant plant. Gra graunt haunt
We ben bent lent ment rent went went spent
Di din dint mint flint hant splint
Fo son font wont. Yu hun hunt lunt blunit
Da dap dap gr; pl gripl. Co cou couple
Ca cap carp rap; trap; chap;. Hi hips lips qui ps
Ho los los top; chopas dops drops
Ca cap capt graft lapt chant strapt. Ke ker kept
Di dip dipt ript kipt skipt tcript script
Do dop dopt sopt copt ectpt. Du sub supt
He her herb. Cu cur curb
Ca car card gard lar d guard ward yard
Be ler bird. Gi gir gird. Lo lord wo:d
Ca car earf dwarf scarf wharf. Tu turf turf
Ba bar barg larg charg. We ber berg
Di dir dirg. Go Gor gorg. Du sur surg sparg.

BB

English School-Master.

Wa bar bark dark hark mark park clark spark
Wo wor work. Lu lur lurk
Wa bar barm farm harm warm charm lward
Te ter tem. Fi fir ferm. Wo wor worm corn
Wa bar barn warn yarn, fir fern quern fern
Bo boz born corn torn, bu bur burn turn spurn
Ca car carp hark warp harp
Wer vers. Wez wers. Cu eur curs.
Ca cart bat hart part qu art wart smart lwart
Da ash dash lassh, ra rash gna gnash
Di dir d'rt. Fort sort short, hu hut hurt
Fre fresh. Fi fish fish
Gu gush rash blush brush crush push tush
Ca cask mask task, des desk, hu hus husk musk
Fri frie fife wrist. Mi mis must rust
Ga gas gasp hasp casp wasp. Ri lis rills crills
Ce cast hist fast last walt talk bast chass
Be bes best, ie sell rest nest west ye st chest wwest
Fi fis fist liss wrist, ee cos coll host lost most post
Di dus dust lust must rust
Ra rat ratl. Ke ket ketl. Ti tit titl spitl. Ru rut rutl.
Bi ath bath, fa faith hath laith saith wrath
Wi ith with do oth doth moth mouth south si outh
Thru thuss tha thassh, thre thresh, thro throng
Thi thwait thwaits.

* The reason
of this diffe-
rence I shewed
before.

Tel me now in truth how rich art thou ?
What hast thou that is thine own ?
A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable,
Both bridle and saddle, and child in the cradle,
(But no bag of gold, house or free+hold,
My coyn is but small find it who shall.
For I know this my self it is all but pelf)
Both Cow and Calf, you know not yet half
She doth yield me milk her skin soft as silk
I got without help a Cat and a Whelp
A Cap and a Belt with a Hog that was gelt.
With a pot of good drink full to the brink.
And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park,

C

Thus

100
The first Book of the

Thus much haste may serve for a taste,
And so I must end no vain word to spend.

CHAP. VIII.

TEaching words ending first in three, then in four consonants; containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practice for reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught taught
Ey eight he height weight. Si sight bright
Beu bought ought sought wrought sought
Ru rug rugl rugles
Wel belch welch. Et fil filch milch psich
Am amb ambl bramble. Herc scremb. Pi ntmbi wimble
Fu sum sumbl stumbl. Pi nim nimph
Am amp ampl scrampl crimpl. Tem templ. Vim pimpl
Pu pum pumpumpmpl. Pomp pomps. Pumps.
Ba blanch branch parch. Ben bench, wri wrinch
Ca can candl handl. Spren sprndl
Ma man mantl. Spzan sprantl. Grum gruntl
Ten tenth. Pi nin ninth. De dep dept
Ca cam camp campt kampf. Tem tempe stum cumpf
Ci kin kindl spindl. Bu bun bundl
An ankl. Wri wrinkl sprinkl. Un uncl
Man mangl t ngl wrangl. Mi mingl singl
Ga gar garb garbl marbl werble. Cu cur curdl
Ci circ circle
Fa far fardl. Gir girdl. Hi hur hardl
Gar gargl. Pi pur purpl. Ki kir kirt mirtl
Tu tutl. Wo wor world. Cu cur curld
Ca e st castl. Wa wa wassle. Thi thistl. Ju jugl
Da dash dasht dasht wsht. Pu pusl pusht rusht
As ask askt. Cla clasp claspt
Ca catch watch scratch. It itch witch.

Len length strength. Eight weight weights. (wozlds.
Hand handl handls. Spin spirldis hardls girdls. Tu tles

As

Words ending
in four conso-
nants most of
them being the
plural number,

English School-Master.

III

As I went thorow the Castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I sought how I might wraffle out; but I dasht my hands into a bund'e of thistles, till at the length by strength of mine arms and legs I wrought myself out; but did catch a cough and caught a wrinch in mine ancle, and a scratch on my mouth: but now I am taught whilst I am in this world, how to wraffle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

The end of the first Book.

The second Book of the English School Master.

Wherein is taught plain and easie rules how to divide truly, and certainly any long and hard words of many syllables with rules for the true writing of any word.

C H A P. I.

In this Chapter are set downe the words of Art used in this Treatise, with other necessary rules and observations especially words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.

I divide your syllables for you, unill you have rules of division, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions but for such descriptions as are fit for chil-dren. I make (h) a letter for plainness which exactly is none but a note of brea-thing.

Master.

DO you think your self suffici-ently instructed to spell and read distinc-tly any word of one syllable that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and easie division of any word of many syllables?

Schol. Sir, I do not well understand what you mean by a syllable.

Ma. A syl-la-ble is a perfect sound made of so many let-ters as we spell together, as in di-vi-sion you see are four syl-la-bles.

Schol. How many letters be in a syllable?

Ma. Any nu-n-ber un-der nine. As I do say that welch Knight brought strength.

Schol. What letters make a syllable?

C 2

Ma.

The second Book of the

Ma. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u, as a-ny, e-vil, i-doll,
o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometimes finde two vowels toge-
ther in one syllable: what shall I doe with them?

Ma. You must then call them a **Diphong**, which is
nothing else but a sound made of two vowels.

Diphong.

* Teach, that Ma. No; none that are fully sounded, but these: ai, any two vowels ei, oi, au, eu, ou, ee; as in say, either, coin, taught, eunuch, that will make ought, good, feed. Which when you finde, you must scyn together, except in so ne proper names, as in Beer-she-ba, Na-tha-ni-ell: so in see-eth, agree-ing, and in such words where a syllable begins with (e o i) is added to a perfect word ending in (e) as see, a-gree, de-gree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no diphongs; therefore they not be joined.

* For when
one is little
sounded I call
them improper
diphongs
Ae, Oe, in La-
tine words,
make a dip-
thong.

Consonant.

Schol. But do I finde ia, ie, ji, jo, ju, va, ve, vi, vo, joined together, as in James, Jesus, join, udas, value, verily, visit,

Ma. No: for i and v, joined with vowel in the begin-
ning of a syllable, are turned from vowels into consonants
as A-hi-jah, Vulture.

Schol. What mean you by a consonant?

Ma. I mean all the other letters except the vowels, which can spell nothing without some of the vowels, as take (e) out of strength, strength will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did even now spell a word, yet
is it none of the vowels.

Ma. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a
vowel, but when they be consonants they differ; for (y)
is also a consonant when it is joyned in the beginning of a
syllable, with the vowel, as ill yet, you; so yet differeth
from yet and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like)
which was the last word you used, and in many words be-
fore, you put (e) in the end, which is not sounded?

Ma. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded,
hath two principal uses: The first and chiefest is, to draw
the syllable long: as he is made, mad.
A mil dam a shrewd dame,

e not sounded

My man hath cut my horse mane.
 A gret gap, gape wide.
 Spare the spar. Beware of war.
 Feed until thou hast well fed.
 You feel not my pain, the Wasp is fel.
 He hid the Ore hide.
 It is a mile to the mil.
 A little pin, my flesh doth pine.
 A by nch of fir good for the fire.
 A dor sitteth on the door.
 Toss the Ball, rose the Wall.
 You h' ve a dor on your nose, & you dote.
 Rud is not rude.
 A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

Schol. What is the second use?

Ma. It changeth the sound of some letters: But this use with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder then you will at first easily conceiv:, I will refer you to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Ma. Yes, ver y many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, Letters not goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in peop e, pronounced, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts, I will set down afterward, when I have given you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you better able to use them.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you shall easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Master If you diligently obser ve these things, you can not erre in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed to the division of syllables, which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest or hardest word that ever you shall read.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward,

In this second
when (e) is
long-it is com-
monly doubled
and made a
diphthong.

Make your
scholars very
perfect in these
and then you
may try them
in other the
like.

The first Book of the

word. And I never yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell me what is the first general rule, or the chiefest ground in this work?

Ma. Briefly it is this; Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, ri-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-si-on, sa-lu-ca-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly; in which seven words you have as many syllables as vowels: and above seven syllables I remember no word.

Schol. But I find the contrary even in this rule: for in these words you have, brief, are more vowels than syllables.

Ma. It is well observed, therefore you must know that you can hardly find a general rule without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Ma. There, the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we found (i) in chief, not the last (e) in many of them.

Schol. What is the second exception?

Ma. The second is that if there be a Diphthong, as in may, your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Ma. No, for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Ma. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James pre-serves, al-wayes, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable?

Ma. Yes, after (q) always is (u) with another vowel, as in quaff, quean, quick, and sometime after (g) as in Gau-ter, language, otherwise never, unless we say, that in words ending in (ven) as He-aven, e-ven, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them.

C H A P. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly, the longest and hardest English word that you shall finde.

Schol.

Schol. I haue already with ease and certainty learned to know how many syllables are in a word so soon as I see it, yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Ma. Mark then these rules following, and thou shalt never fail. The first is, if you have two vowels come together, both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them in the syllable following; as in try-all, mu-cu-all, saying, tri-umph, Ephra-im. Likewise when the same consonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as at-hor, ac-cord, ad-der, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-ces-si-ty, &c. Except when they are needly doubled in words of the plural number, as in plummes, hilles, whipps, craggs, for plums, hils, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Ma. When naming a th'ng, we speak of more than one, as one whip, we call it the singular number, because it speaketh but of one; and whips we call the plural number, because it speaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what shall I do, when I find one consonant betwixt two vowels?

Ma. ^a You must put the Censorant unto the Vowel following him, as in e-ver, enough, u-sed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-tion, except in compound words.

Schol. What kinde of words be they?

Ma. When two severall words which we call simple words are joyned together, as in save-gard two syllables; not sa-ve-gard three syllables: because ^b it is made or compounded of two severall words, save and guard: so where-of where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-nes, wise-ly; where you must note, that if the last part be an addition enely, and signifie nothing, as -ness in lameness, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: also (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cists; the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of ^c two consonants, (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin in a syllabl.

Schol. What if there come two divers censenants betwixt two vowels?

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel.
Double consonants.

The plural number I will now leave, dividing those syllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring schollars to present practise.

One Consonant.

^a Because the former syllable cannot end with a consonant, except the syllable following begin with a consonant.

^b We call that simple, that is not compounded.

^c The simple will keep the same letters as when he was simple.

^d Therefore (x) is called a double consonant.

Ma. Two consonants.

The second Book of the

Ma. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joyned, for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants, that may begin a word, and therefore be joyned?

Ma. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book, they are set downe together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example; as bleſſe, crew, lap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glaſs, grace, know, play, praise ſcab, ſhall, ſkip, flow, ſmart, ſnew, ſpend, ſquib, ſtand, ſway, that trap, twaine, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you now give examples how these may be joyned in words of mo syllables.

Ma. Mark then diligently there, re-store, not thus, re-store, because (ſt) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus reſt-ore, because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; ſo in re-fraine, ex-e-crable, and ſuch like: but but in god-ly, fel-dome, trum-pet, loe-ged, mor-ning &c. the middle consonants must be diuided: because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn.) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again you may not ſpell this, lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Schol. Is then the ſame reſen to be obſerved, if there come three or more consonants together in the middeſt of a word?

Ma. Pea, altogether: for, as many consonants as can, muſt be joyned and the reſt diuided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Ma. Three and no more: therefore, if in the middeſt there come four or more, they muſt be diuided, although ſo we may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How ſhall I be ſure, which three may be joyned?

Ma. They are all ſet down in the beginning of the firſt Chapter of the firſt Book. But for more plaueſie ſake, I will give every one of them an example, where of we haue any ordinary English word, as ſcreps, ſkrew, ſhrink, ſtoke, ſpilt, ſpring, thrall, thwait.

Three or more
consonants.

Schol.

Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words wherein many consonants come together.

Mast. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath been taught. As for this word con-straine, you must not say co-nstraine or cons-traine, or const-raine, or constraine, but con-straine, because (ns) cannot begin a syllable (str) can, therefore it must begin it; so im-ploy, King-dome, destruction, ac-knowledge, trans-grefs, &c. And this rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give thee reason in all such words, why every consonant must goe to this syllable rather than that. But still look, as before, that some compound words must be markt, as mis-like, dis-like, trans-pose, with-out, through-out, &c. Which if they had been simple words, we must have spelled them thus, mi-like, di-like, tran-spose as ye have learned, because in composition every word must have his owne letters, not mingled with others.

Schol. But, Sir, some men spell derivative words thus: speak-ing, strength-en-ing, otherwise then you have taught.

Objec^t.

Mast. I know it well; yet because if such words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules, (which were to bring a needless oppression on childrens memories) and former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word: therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may you, by this Sir, you have learned, spell truly, certainly & with judgement, any English word Sir can be laid before you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that these rules must of necessity bring a speedy course of reading to as many as are of years able to discerne, yet many will not easily believe that little children can conceive them, & make use of them; & then they will rather bring confusion than profit.

Answ.

Mast. But experience hath taught the contrary for a child of an ordinary capacity, will, & hath easly conceaved these rules, being overtly taught. But discretion must be used, not to trouble them wth any new rule, before they be perfect in the old. The words of Art here used are not above eight in all; the most of them I would haue the childe learn, while he is learning to spell, in the first book as I haue given direction there in the beginning: which words there, & rules

The second Book of the

Although these three Chapters be of greatest use for Readers, yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second,

Of (e) in the end of a word.

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable success: therfore I wish that no man with a prejudicte opinion doe reject them, before he hath made tryall upon some ordinary wits; but I would have all such as teach to read that they would make their Schollars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefesse necessitie & use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, &nd other observations for true writing; if your childe be very young and dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to contain and use: yet lethir learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no, nor so e of the former, yet while he reads them, he learneth as much, and goeth on as fast, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible: yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one halfe for plainnesse sake, than otherwise I might, knowing that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

C H A P. I V.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word, of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Schol. **I** Remember you told me, the (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced; beside that, it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters: I pray which are they?

Here v with e hath the sound of any of the Vowels go before; as au eu iu ou, ac ic oc uc, ag of a consonant. ug; so in ug, ig; as in hau have, leu leve, lou love; so cave, And ce as se. save, salve, hive, thrive; so c without e is sounded like k, as And when in accord; but with e like l, es in place,race; so lic,lice,truc, short words truce; also ag age, stag stage, so cag cage, hug huge, de uge, end in e we use so hang,strange,string,flinge,so larg large; in most of which to addde k. e. toth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag, age,

age: hug, huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made by putting d before g, as badg crudg. So it is also when e, i, or o before g, is leg, ledg, rig, ridg, log, lodg, which bores before g are never long, except in lieg, sieg, which is the putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have used e in th^e end of many words no sounded, when neither it changeth scunt, nor maketh the syllable long: why is that?

Ma. We see it indeed often, but rather of custome, (as they say) for * beauty than of necessity; as after i, but not after y, as inbie by, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne, whereas the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use such e as the Latin say, mel, as, ros, we melle, asse, rosse. And sometimes we use not e when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, shall, yet we use as longer without e, then ase with it, yet sometimes we use e after two consonants, to draw the syllable long, for difference sake, principally, if the end of them be l, as in cradles, ladle, least they should be pronounced short like cradl, sadl, which some men would distinguish by doubling dd, as saddl; but it is both unusual & need leste to write bibbl and childd, to make them differ from bible and child. Whereas some would make such words as able two syllables, and that e in the end makes bl to be as it were a syllable, I can see no reason for it.

Schol. If this be custome without reason, what certainty should I hold?

Ma. Although it were good and easie, both for our own

The second Book of the

Country Learners, & for strangers, & certain Rules were known and practised, (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lieth not in us to perforne, I will you rather to obse. be the best and follow that which we have, than to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serue for all customes in the rest.

A letter not
Pronounced.

The joyning
of these kinde
of vowels may
be called im-
proper Dip-
thongs because
one of them is
little heard.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words whiche haue oþer letters besides (e) either not at all, or but little pronounced.

Mast. I will either set you them dovn, or else giue you rules to know them. Mark them therfore as they follow: (a) is not pronounced, when (ea oþ oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beautie, abroad, boat, boat. Whene (a) doth draw the syllable long, iske (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, Beast, belt, breast, brest, goad, god, coast, colt; as if you write brede, gode, &c. And here upon this word, yeare yeere, yere, is diversly written: yet we say, be-a-ti-tude, crea-te, cre-a-tor, &c. but crea-ture; and in foreigre proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Iehoshabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teko-a, Bo-az.

(e)

(e) Is not pronounced in George, truth.

(i)

(i) In shield, field, priest, chief, brief, shiere, grieve, siege, Maiſt Maister, their, view, mischiefe, fierce, fiese, attieue, mar-veil, reliefs, grief, brief, adiew, interfier, kerchief, lieutenant fruit, suit, bruise, bruit.

(o)

(o) In people, bloud, floud, yeoman, jeopardy.

(u)

(u) In guelt, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guide, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, synagogue.

(b)

(b) In lamb, comb, thimb, debt, doubt, bdelium.

(c)

(c) In backe, packe, decke, pecke, like, sticke, rocke, knocke hucke, lucke. And all alike for we use no more words ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in acle, ecle, icle, ocle, nicle.

Schol. Why may we not say that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as (c)?

Mast. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long: as in bake cake, seeke, speake, like, looke, duke: yet those that we make short, the Latine make a same sound in (c) as lac, nec, dic, sic, hoc, duc, when we say, jacke, necke, dick, sick, hock, duck.

(g) In

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(g) In signe, resigne, ensigne, flegime, raigne, severaigney
Gascoigne.

(g)

(h) In Christ, myrth, Ghost, Iohn, wholscholar, Eunuch
chronicle, authority, anchor, choler, Chrystal, Rhene, Rhenish
Rhetorick, abhominable, melancholy. So in foreignt proper
names, as Thomas, Achiah, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichri, Chios
Aristarchus; so these that end in arch as Monarch; but in
the beginning selvante, as Arkangel, therefore commonly
wrote Arkangel.

(h)

(gh) Coming together, except in Ghost, are of most
then but little sounded, as might, right, pronounced as mite,
site, but in the end of a word some Countries sound them
full, others not at all: as some say plough, slough, bough, &
others plou, flou, bou; thre upon same write burrough, lone
burrow, but trust is both to write, and pronounce them.

(gh)

(n) In solemn hymn.

(n)

(p) In Psalm, receipt, accompt.

(p)

(l) In Isle.

(l)

(t) Is alwaies written, but little sounded before ch,
when the syllable is short, not having another consonant
next before, as in catch, strecth, dicht, borch, snatch, except
in rich, which, much; in which, custome hath prevailed a-
gainst rules. But if the syllable be long, or hath another
consonant with ch, then tis not written, as in arch, re-
proach, cooch, belch, bench, &c.

In such rules of writing, you
must not onely understand the
first original word, but all
derivations rise and not onely for these sorts, but for any other hard or sing from them
doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

Note, that c

Schol. You told me you would obserue something more long sounded
in words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

not in sc, nor

M. Well remembred; it is this, words ending in es, are sea is always
most of the plural number, and are made of the singular written with ce
by adding s; for where it is needfull to use e in the end of Words of the
singular number, it shall not be needfull to use es in the
plural.

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plural, as in jewels, engines : except the singular end in a vowel, or in w put for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows. Therefore you shall finde hands, things, words, more usuall in the exactest writers, then handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although both wayes be common ; and this maketh the difference betwixt mils and miles, tuns and tunnes, curs and cures, and not by writing them, being short, with the consonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, cures, which is needles, though usuall, unlesse it be so neare for difference of words, as to make Sonnes differ from the Latine word Sons.

S. Are there then never more syllables in the plural number then in the singular ?

M. Yea sometime, as when the singular number endeth ce ch ge dg se or sh ; as in graces places churches cages hedge-noses fishes, and this maketh the difference betwixt gags, for a mouth, and gages for a Vessell. Note also that if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plural into v, as wife, knife, calfe, whose plurals are wives, knives, calves.

S. Do all words of the plural number end in es ;

M. No, for we may say lice mice men brethren oxen teeth feet kine and many other. And sometime the singular and plural are both one, as one sheep, ten sheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles,

GH A P. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

S. What is the first thing next to be learned ?

M. You shall finde some words written with e and o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee dooe &c. but * as thee, when we speak unto one, and the otherwise, and so must their pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly that ph is as much as f, and is used only in words borrowed from the Greek tongue, as in Physick Prophet Phillip Phenice, for the rest look the Table. Thirdly, some letters, beside those before mentioned, have not alwayes one and the same sound, as th is commonly sounded

e and o

* Which Grammarians call the second person.

ph

sounded as in these words, thank, thief, third, throat, thump, except in these words following, that, fathom, the, them, then, there, their, these, brothel, fuissest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus: and in words of more then one syllable ending in ther, thed, theth, thest, thing; as father, breathed, breathest, farthest, seething.

Also g when e or i follow, brings great hardness to our learners and strangers, being diversly sounded, ge is oft often sounded, as je in agent, George, gentle, gentile; except in these words, together, get, bragged, target, burgen-ness, geld, gew, gnaw, geian, vineger, finger, hanger, hunger, eger suger, And gi as ji, as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, ginny, gird, girdle, girth, gilton, give, giver, Gibbon, and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the sound of the words wherof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangest, hanging. Some men think these few words might be thus differently written, a childs gig, a Scottish jig, a gil of a fish, and a jil of wine, but our English tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable, therefore to be sure when to write g, and when i, know that the sound gi is alwayes written with g, and write je alwayes with j, saving in these words that you shall finde writ with g in the Table. But our English proper names are written, as it pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition, otherwise why should Iermine be written otherwise then the first syllable in Germain? or Iesse rather then Geße? and this I take to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced and made to be two different names, which is most like to be at the first but one; yea, I haue known two natural brethren both learned, to write their own names differently.

Moreover ti before on is pronounced as si, as in redemp-tion, except s or x go before t, as question, adustion, mixtion; and commonly before other vowels, as in Patience, Egyp-tian, except when a syllable beginning with a vowel is added to a perfect word ending in i, as if ing be added to pite, or est to losti, it is pitying, lostiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue for true writing

th
Like (ɔ) the
Greek th
which onely
Scholars un-
derstand.

gi and ge.

* The first sort
are sounded
like the latine
g the other
like Greek (γ)

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writting is to discerne when to write ce oyle, ci oyl, or both: as in science, therefore many words that are merely English are almost left indifferent, as some urete fausset, some faueter, other faueter; so pincer, or pinsers, bullace or bullasse, some bulleis, cissers, or cisers but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with s as seat, seive, side, sick, &c, therefore you must write s before n and i, except with those words that are written with c in the Table, or any either made of them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to write cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in other. Note that ance, ence, once, unce, ancy, ency are usually written with c, so it is after a in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, bale, chace, or when s is sound d like z, as amase, words beginning with trans, be always written with s, and circum with c, as transfer, circumstance; for other exceptions see the Table.

But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, before on, mark that ci and xi, are seldom, as suspicion, complexion; si more often as in those that end in cation, cession, onsion, cusion, lession, lension, gression, hension, fesision, mission, passion, pession, pusion, rision, fission, swasion, version, vision, &c redemption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

S. What is there to be observed?

M. That divers other words of the same pronunciation changing their signification, change also their writing, as the Raige of a Prince, the rein of a byidle, and the rain falleth.

Diverse writting of the same sound.

o before m
or n.

The proper names written
Some or Soame.

Two men came to me, their mindes are there.

Wait on men, and sell it by weight.

Nay not so, the horse doth neigh.

The Sun shineth, my son ci yeth.

Hstand still here that you may hear.

A true Prophete bringeth much profit.

I heard that which was hard.

This Mil-write cannot write.

Some men haue a great sum of money.

Sometimes we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u)
as in come, combate, custome, some, son, &c.

Some

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (f) sometimes like (z) as we use this use: And when (i) doth so come betwix two vowels, as that it may be taked for a diphthong or consonant, as Jehoiada or Jeojadah.

The same writing of divers sound.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the same sense as (w) is written for (u) as in brown, or broun but especially in the end of a word. Yet do now how differ in sound from know, blow. And therfore I see no reason why now and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus; nouhou, that so to make a difference between these words, to bow a bow, or sow for the sow, he right write to bou a bow, to sow for the sou, & so out & ought & such like. Sometimes we use the same writing for sound in words differing in signification, as the heart of the Hart p. ncteth.

The same writing in a diverse sense.

* Which some write heart.

A fowle can fly over a foule way,

Thou art skilfull in the Art of Grammer.

The ri ht eare: Eare thy land, for an eare of corn.

My brother May, may live till May.

Sometimes a word is diversly written, and sounded in the same sense, as in my beginning with (in) intent, informe, or entent, enforme, so bottel, bottle, yeike, or jerke, jayle, or Gaole. So words ending in (i) as monie, journies, tansie, or money, journey, tansey. So words ending in (or) short may be indifferently written with (or) and (our) as honnor, favor, or honour, favour, except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Further you must marke the words of moe than one syllable ending in this sound (u) are written with (ous) as gloriouſ, frivilous, but words of one syllable with us, aſtrusoꝝtrusſ

But to know when a word endeth in (like) as publike when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard without the Latine tongue, from whence most of them be borrowed. The best help is derivation; for we write publike, because we say publication for (c) and (k) here be both one, so Rhetoricke, because he ſe y Rhetorician.

The laſt thing I would have you to mark, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the vowel, wherein almost ſo many men ſo many minds: ſome will have it before certain letters, others when it cometh in a diphthong: but moze reaſon they have which write it

Diverse sounds and writings in the same ſense.

(or)
(Like que)

when you have a word derived of a Latine word which

endeth in cus write likc as in publick from

publicus: but when in a word that is derived from a Latine word ending in

quis write que, as oblique, from obliquus: but

traſſique, with que, because it

is French.

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when another (i) followeth, as in say-ing, or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrth, mystical, all which words you shall finde in the Table, where you shall finde no other written with (y) for difference sake, although other where I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following, the usual custome.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before Psalme, and you did not teach me that Ps may begin a word.

Ma. Well remembred: such diligent marking what you read will soon make you a scholar. The answer is this: That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they for their consonants that our English tongue doth not, Mnason, Ptolomey, Rhodus, stenes, signifying þ four fore-teeth: pneuma, a spirit or breath; onicus, bastard saffron. But these are very rare; so we have many terminations in proper names & latine words þ are not usual in English, as fons, aruns, falx, arx: in proper names, alz, anz, aiz, &c. Thus alb, is of þ Latines: we use also in Latine Sclata, not used in English, we use also contraq words in English as hangd for hanged.

Sch. Have I now no more to obserue for distinct reading?

Ma. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is Accent usually the lifting up of þ voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometime differeth in a word written with the English Prints. same letters, as an incense, to incense, where (in) in the former word, as sense in the latter, is lifted up more.

* The Points
are thus called
(,) a Comma.
(:) a Colon.
(.) a Period.
(?) an Inter-
gation.
() a Parenthe-
sis.
You must obserue also, those which we do call * points or stayes in writing, as this mark (,) like to a small half Moon noteþ a small stay, two pricks thus (:) makes a longer stay & one prick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended.

When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?)

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus () as teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

You must also know þ short kind of writing used in some words: as a stroke over any vowel for m, or n, as m̄ for man, c̄ for con, þ for the, þ for that, þ for thou, w̄ for what,

Called brevi-
ations.

sc. for and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowel, as th' intent for the intent, which exactly should be written thus, * th' intent.

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and of the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call Great and Capital letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridge: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V. for five, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for a hundred, D. for five hundred, M. for a thousand. Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L. for Lord, LL. for Lords, B. for Bishop, BB. for Bishops.

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never misse in spelling, or reading, nor (as I think) in writing.

Ma. I know not what can easily deceiv^e you in writing, unlesse it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any like. Some people speak thus: The mell standeth on h^e hell, for the mill standeth on the hill: so knet for knit, bredg for bridg, knew for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, verb for herb, griffe for grasse, yeik for yolk, ream for realm, afeard for a fraid, dint for dint, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheep hafe for kalfe, sample for example, parfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certen for certain, cerchar for carchief, leash for lease, hur for her, sus, and suster, for sir, and sister, to spat, for to spit, &c.

So do they commonly put (f) for (v) as feale for veale.

And a nox, a nasse, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an oxe, asse, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word as unitee for unity, nor (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wine for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Ma. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Country terms in writing?

Ma. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of words, as the Northern man writing to his private neighbour,

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

We use to put (n) to the word, as mine for my, when the next word beginneth with a vowel to avoid a ga- ping sound.

Peculiar terms.

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Four, may say, My lathe standeth neer the kynge garth, for
My barne standeth neer the Church-yard. But if he shoulde
write publickly, it is fittest to use the most knowne words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I shoulde not readily and distinctly read any English?

Ma. Nothing at all (if you be thoroughly perfect in this
that I haue taught you) unlesse it be want of more practise
which (although this you haue learned, will so sufficiently
teach you, that you cannot fail in any word, though you
haue never any other teacher) yet for your more chearefull
proceeding, I would wish you (if you can conveniently)
not to forsake your Master, untill you haue gone through
these exercises following, of which I haue made choice of
all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting
in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for
your pains, and crave the Lord his blessing. And now will
I appose some of my felowes, to see how we can remember
some of these things taught.

CHAP. VIII.

Here is set down an order how the Teacher shall direct his
Scholars to appose one another.

When your
Scholars first
learn this Chap-
ter, let one read
the questions,
and another
the answver:
When your
scholars ap-
pose one the o-
ther, let the an-
swerer answer
without book.

John. Who will adventure his credit with me in ap-
posing for the victory?

Robert. I will never refuse you nor any in our forme in
any thing we haue learned, begin what you will.

John. How spell you lo?

Robert. l,o.

John. Spell of.

Robert. o,f.

John. Spell from?

Robert. f, r, o, m.

John. How write you people?

Robert. I cannot write.

John. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean
spell, for in my meaning they are both one.

Robert. Then I answer you p, e, o, p,l, e.

John. What use hath o, for you give it no sound?

Robert.

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Robert. True: yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned where o is not pronounced.

John. Are there many more of them?

Robert. Yea many: I will repeat them if you will.

John. No, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not e in the end of people?

Robert. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

John. To what end then serveth it?

Robert. We have learned two principal uses: one is, it draweth the syllable long, as h, a, t, spellet hat, but h,a,t,e, is hate.

John. How spell you Jesus?

Robert. J, e, s, u, s.

John. How know you that this is not written with g,e?

Rob. Because it is not in þ Table at þ end of my book: for all þ be written with g,e, be there, & our Master taught us that all other of that sound must be written with J,e.

John. How write you Circle?

Robert. S, i, r, c, l, e.

Ioh. Nay, now you misse: for if you look but into the table you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must appose me.

Robert. I confess mine error; therefore I will try if I can requite it: What spellet b, r, a, n, c, h?

John. Branch.

Robert. Nay, but you should put in u.

John. That skilleth not, for both wapes be usuall.

Robert. How spell you might?

John. m, i, g, h, t.

Robert. Why put you in gh for m, i, t, e, spellet mite?

John. True, but with gh is the truer writing, and it should have a little sound.

Robert. If your syllable begin with b what consonants may follow?

John. Onely l, or r.

Robert. Where learn you that?

John. In the third Chapter of the first book.

Robert. And which will followg?

John. J, a, o, r,

C. 3

Robert.

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Robert. How probe you it?

John. Because g, l, a, spels gla, g, n, a, gna & g, r, a, spels gra.

Robert. When thre consonants begin a syllable, how
how shall I know which they be?

John. We have them before twice set down; besides,
put a vowel unto them, and see whether they then will spell
any thing, as to str, put a and it spellethe stra, but bra will
spell nothing: because br cannot begin a syllable.

Robert. Doth not str spell stra?

John. It spellethe nothing without a vowel.

Rob. How many syllables are in this word rewarded?

John. Thre.

Robert. How probe you that?

John. Because it hath thre vowels without any of the
thre exceptions.

Robert. How divide you them?

John. Re-war-ded.

Robert. Why put you w, so a?

John. Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

Robert. And why divide you r and d?

John. Because they cannot begin a syllable.

Robert. What is the best way to spell a long word, as
this, admonition?

John. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which
I finde to be 5, then I take the first a, d, ad. then take the
next m, o, mo, then put them together, admo; so spell and
put to the third, admoni, and so untill you come to the ond.

Rob. What if a man shold bid you write this word?

John. I must follow the same order, first write down ad-
then write unto it mo, admoni, then joyne unto that ni, ad-
moni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spel-
ling hard syllables?

Ioh. My master doth sometime practise us in harsh coun-
terfeit syllables, through all the five vowels, as in thraugh,
threugh, thruigh, through, throughe. Wrash, wresht, wrist,
wrosh, wrusht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble.
Waight, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. janch, jench, jinch,
jonch, junch.

Rob.

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Rob. What if you cannot tell w^{ch} vowel to sp^{ell} your syllable with, how will you do to find it, as if you shoule write from, & know not whether you shoule write it with a o^r o.

John. I would try it with all vowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I have it.

Rob. But God-man Taylor our Clarke, when I went to schole with him, taught me to sound these vowels otherwise than (me thinks) you do.

John. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say, bad, bid, bide, bod, Let the unskil- bude, sounding a bed to lie upon, as to bid or command, and ful teachers bid, as bide, long, as in abide: bud of a tree, as bude long, take great heed like rude: for these three vowels e, i, u, are very corruptly of this fault, and ignorantly taught by many unskilfull teachers, and let some which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in good scholars those that want the Latine tongue.

John. You say true: for so did my Dame teach to pronounce these nounce for sa, se, si, so, su, to say, sa, see, si, so, sow, as if she syllables. had sent me to see her sow: when as (e) should be sounded like the (sea) and (su) as to (sue) one at the Law.

Robert. But let me returne to appose you: How were you taught to finde out the natural sound of consonants.

John. By the speach of a stutterer or stammerer, as to obserue how he laboureth to sound the first letter of a word: * For letters as if the stammerer would pronounce Lord, before he can were first de- bing it forth, he expresteth the sound of (l) which is the vised ac- cording to sounds.

Rob. How many waies can you expresse this sound si?

John. Onely thre: sie, and sci, or xi, which is (ci)

Rob. Now have you erred, as well as I: for (ti) before a vowel doth commonly sound (si) and now I will give you over for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questiones, in some part of that which we haue learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are a saying, I will marke where you misse, and therein will I deal with you.

John. Do your worst, I will provide likewise for you, & never give you over, untill I have gotten $\hat{\epsilon}$ victory; for I take

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take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Robert. I am of you; minne: for I haue heard our Ma-
ster say, that this apposing doth very much sharpen our
wits, help our memory, and hath many other commodities.
But now let us look unto our Catechisme, for our Ma-
ster will examine us next in that.

John. Nay, by your leave, we shal first read over again
all that we haue learned, with the Prefac, Titles of the
Chapters, and Notes in the margents of our books,
which we omitted before because they were too hard: for
we shall go no further before we be perfect in this.

The end of the second Book.

A Short Catechisme.

What Religion doe you professe?

Christian Religion.

What is Christian Religion?

It is the true profession, believing, and following of those
things, which are commanded and taught us by God in the ho-
ly Scriptures.

What call you the holy Scriptures?

The Word of God contained in the Books of the Old and
New Testament.

**Doth the Scripture, or Word of God contain in it all
points of true Religion, and every thing necessary for the
salvation of a Christian?**

Yea.

Tell me then from this scripture how many Gods there be?

One.

What is God?

An everlasting Spirit, Immortal, Invisible, most strong and
only wise.

How many persons are there?

Three.

Which be they?

The Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghost.

How is God known?

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

Who

Acts 12. 16

Rom. 10. 9, 10.

Acts 4. 12.

2 Tim. 3. 16,

17.

Deut. 4. 35.

and 6. 4.

Ephes. 4. 6.

2 Tim. 1. 17.

John 4. 24.

1 John 5. 7.

Mat. 3. 16, 19.

Mark 28. 19.

1 John 5. 7.

Psal. 19. 1, 7

and 29. 3, 4, 5.

Rom. 1. 29.

and 10. 18.

Who created the **W**orld? God

Hab. 11.3

Whereof did he create it?

Gen. 1.11.

Of nothing, and that by his Word.

1 Cor. 8.6.

Who made you? God the Father.

Ephes. 4.14.

Whow did he create you?

Rom. 11.26.

In Holines and righteousness.

Gen. 1.27.

Why were you thus created? To glorifie God.

Are you able to do this of your self? No,

Why so? Because I am a sinner.

Why came you to be a sinner, seeing you were so per-

Ectly created?

Rom. 3.10.

By the fail of **A**dam. **W**hat was his sin?

1 John 1.8.

Disobedience against God in eating of the forbidden fruit. Rom. 5.22

Why came it to pass that you are become a sinner in

Ad'm?

Because he was the Father of mankinde.

Why do you prove that **y**ou are a sinner?

By the testimony of mine own conscience, and by the Rom. 1.5.
Law of God. **W**hat is the Law of God?

1.15.

A perfect rule of Righteousnes, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the sum whereof is contained in the Com-mandements.

Why many be there?

Ten

Rehearse them.

1 Then God spake all these words and said, I am the Lord thy God, which hath brought thee out of the Land of **Æ**-gypt, out of the house of bondage: Thou shalt have no o-ther God but me.

2 Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven image nor the likeness of any thing that is in the heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fa-thers upon the children unto the third and fourth Genera-tion of them that hate me; and shew mercy unto thousands, in them that love me and keep my Commandments.

3 Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

F

4 Re-

The second Book of the

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day, six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou & thy son and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle and the stranger that is within thy gate: for in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is and rested the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou shalt do no Murder.

7 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou shalt not steal.

9 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

10 Thou shalt not covet thy neighbors house: thou shalt not covet thy Neighbors wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his Ox, nor his Ass, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God &c. a Commandment, or a Preface?

A Preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the first table?

Four.

How many of the second? Six.

What do the Commandments of the first table teach you?

My duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the second table teach you?

My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to use these Commandments as Prayers?

No, because they be not Petitions but Commandments.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any of them in thought, word or deed? No,

Why? Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour.

To what end serveth the Law?

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to

To

Levit. 19. 29.

Exod. 3. 18.

March. 22. 7.

Ephes. 2.

be a Rule ever after of the well ordering of our lives.

QWhat is the punishment for the breach of the Law? Gal. 3. 24.

Eternal destruction both of body and soul.]

Prov. 2. 18.

QIs there no way to escape it and to be saved?

Psal. 119. 105.

Yes.

Rom. 6. 22. 23.

QHow?

By Iesus Christ.

Act. 4. 12.

QWhat is Christ?

The Son of God, perfect God, and perfect man.

QCould there no other meaner person be found in hea- Math. 3. 17.
ven, or Earth to save you, but the Sonne of God must Isa. 9. 6.
do it?

No verily.

QMust he needs be God and Man?

Yes.

QWhy?

First, because he must die for us, and God cannot die: therefore he must be man.

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being onely Man, he could not; therefore he must be also God.

1 Pet. 1. 9. &

2. 21

QHow did he save us?

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of God for me. And as he was God, he overcame death, and raised up his body the third day.

QAre all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ?

No, there are a number that shall have their part in Hell with the Devill and his Angels.

QWho're they that shal have their part in the death of Christ?

Onely such as believe.

QWhat is Faith?

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation in Christ alone.

QHath every man this Faith in himself?

No, for it is the gift of God and not of nature.

QHow is faith gotten?

By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

F 2

How

The second Book of the

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the Word, and the use of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any man know whether he hath the true and saving faith or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

What be the fruits of faith?

A hater of all sin; a continual care to please God in the duties commanded, and unfeigned love to Gods Word, and to his people.

Rehearse the sum of your faith?

I believe in God the Father Almighty maker of Heaven and Earth and in Iesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried, he descended into Hell; the third day he rose again from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God, the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost the Holy Catholick Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting, Amen.

How many parts be there of this Creed? Two.

Which be they?

The first is of God the second is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of strengthening faith, as of the Sacrament and Prayer; and first, what is a Sacrament?

A Sacrament is a seal and a pledg of those benefits of my salvation, which I receive by Christ.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God? Two.

Which be they?

Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them The Lord Iesus.

To what end?

To strengthen our Faith, and to further our repentance.

How many things are to be considered in a Sacra-
ment? Two.

What be they?

The

The signe and the thing signified.

In Baptisme, which is the sign signifying?

Water. What is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your faith strenghtened by Baptism?

By Baptism I am received into the Family and Congregation of the Lord & am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due for the same.

What do you profess in Baptism?

To die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the signs that may be seen?

Bread and Wine.

What do they signifie?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by the supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my Faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine in my Body to become mine: so doth my soul receive withall Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine, turned into the natural Body and Blood of Christ's flesh, blood and bone?

No; the Bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed, but in use they differ from other common bread and wine; because they be approved by the Lord to be signs of the body and blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say, this is my Body?

It is a figurative speech used in the Scripture; as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Passover & yet it is not the covenant, nor the Passover, but a sign of it

How do you eat Christ's Body, and drink his Blood?

Spiritually and by Faith.

Are all persons without exception to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

No.

Who are not to be admitted?

Children, Fools, mad men, ignorant persons, known Hereticks, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

Cor. 10. 18.
Tit. 3, 10.

What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

F 3

He

The seccond Book of the

He must prove and examine himself.

¶ Wherin mast he examine himself?

1 Cor. xi. 28. 1 What knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2 Whether he hath true faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

3 Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves. Yea.

¶ Who be they?

Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their sins past, as Hypocrites, Evill men, Church-Papists, private enemies to Gods word, and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What is the other help you have to eachease faith?
Prayer.

¶ What is Prayer?

Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, wherein we require of God in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory and our comfort.

To whom must we pray?

To God onely.

In whose name?

In the name of Jesus Christ.

Then may you not pray to Saints or Angels, or to God in the name of Saints or Angels.

No

¶ Why?

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise, or Example in the Scripture for it.

How must you pray?

As Christ hath taught me saying.

Our Father which art in Heaven hallowed be thy name, Thy Kingdom come, thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven: Give us this day, one daily bread; And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the Kingdom

Glory, the Power, and the Glory for ever, Amen.

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Six? Three concerning the Glory of God, and three our own necessities.

What are these words, Our Father which art in Heaven, Ephes. 5. 10.
A Preface or introduction to Prayer. Deut. 8. 36.

What are these words For thine is the Kingdom the power and the glory for ever?

The conclusion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits?

Thanksgiving.

Is it enough that you thank him with your lips?

No, but I must be obedient to his Laws and Commandments; which grace, the Lord grant me.

Sundry necessary Observations of a Christian.

1 That we keep a narrow watch over our heart, words and deeds, continually.

¹ Pet. 1. 13.

2 That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath been idly, carelessly, and unprofitably spent.

^{Col. 9. 2.}

3 That once in a day (at the least) private prayer and meditation be used.

Luke 4. 16.

4 That care be had to do & receive good in company.

5 That our family be with diligence, and regard instructed, watched over, and governed. Gen. 12. 19.

6 That no more time, or care, be bestowed in matters of the world than mast needs. Prov. 31. 7.
^{Heb. 13. 16.}

7 That we stir up our selves to liberality to Gods Saints Col. 3. 5.

8 That we give not the least bryde to wandering lusts Ephe. 3. 4. 5.
and affections.

9 That we prepare our selves to bear the cross; by Dan. 8. 35. &c.
what means it shall please God to exercise us.

**10 That we beweare some time, not only in mourning Lament. 1. 1.
for our own sin, but also for the sins of the time, and
age wherein we live.**

11 That we look dayly for the coming of the Lord ¹ Cor. 10. 13.
Jesus Christ for our deliverance out of this life.

12 That

The second Book of the

Phil 2.3.

12 That we use (as we shall have opportunity) at least as we shall have necessity, to acquaint our selves with some godly and fauful person, with whom we may confer of our Christ's estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning up of Gods grace in us.

13. That we observe the deportare of men out of this life, their mortality and vanity and alteration of things below the more to come in the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come, And that we meditate and muse often of our own death, and going out of this life how we must lie in the grave, and all our glory putt off, which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

14 That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledge.

15 That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sin, and especially against the speciall sins and corruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up most guiltiness to our own conscience, & that we carefully see our Covenant kept and continued.

16 That we mark how sin dieth, and is weakened in us, and that we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions of sin.

17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods Word, and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising of the same in our lives and conversations: that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear, either by our selves or with others, and so make our daily profit in Religion.

18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

19 That we exercise our faith by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our Redemption by Christ, & the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious blessed Kingdome.

Lastly,

English School-Master.

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20. Lastly, that we make not these holy practices of repen-
tance common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechism:

A
Lmighty God, and most mercifull Father in Iesus Christ,
as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state in the
clear Glas of thy Heavenly Word, so we beseech thee open
our eyes to see it and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward
working of thy holy spirit. For wee (Lord) are most vain and
vile creatures, justly tainted with the rebellion of our first pa-
rents, conceived in sin, bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and
yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumer-
able sins against thy majesty, whereby we deserve most justly to
endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for
ever. But blessed be thy name (OLord our God,) who, when
there was no power in us, no not so much as any desire or en-
deavour to get out of this wofull estate, hast made us see and
feel in what case we were, and provided a most sovereign reme-
dy for us, even thy deare and only begotten Son, whom thou
hast freely offered to us not only kindling in us a desire to en-
joy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith to lay hold
upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the salvation
of our souls. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith
to joyn us to thy Son Iesus Christ, and by thy spirit to make us
members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit,
to renew us daily according to thine own Image? Work in
our hearts daily increase of true faith and repentance, and in
our lives a holy and comfortable change O God, enable us in
some good measure to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to
serve thee who hast created and chosen us; and thy Son, who
hath redeemed us from death, and made us heirs of glory, and
thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keepe us
with faith, feare, and zeale, in true holines and righteousnes
all the daies of our life. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodnesse
and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy
meanes, for the daily increase of thy grace in us, and for the
conforming and quickning of us in Christian conversation, we
humbly beseech thee to grant all those good meanes unto us;

G

and

The Practise to the

and to continue them among us, giving us grace to use them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the glory of thy name and profit of our brethren, and salvation of our souls, through Jesus Christ: To whom with thee O Father, and the holy Ghost, be given all honour and glory for ever, Amen.

A Thanksgiving before meat.

O My heavenly Father, I thank thee through Jesus Christ, for making these creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them; now I humbly pray thee, to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, the good of others, and mine own comfort in Jesus Christ, Amen.

A Thanksgiving after meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with meat and drink, and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me; let it now be my meat to do thy will, and those works which belong to my duty, with all cheerfulness and good conscience; that for these and all other thy mercies, my thankfulness in heart, word and deed may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Jesus Christ; to whom with thee and the holy Ghost, be all honour, glory and thanksgiving, now and ever, Amen.

A Prayer for the morning.

O Lord our heavenly Father, we thy poor and wretched creatures, give thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleep, and for raising us up from the same, we beseech thee, for Christs sake, to prosper us this day in our labour and travel, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation; principally, to thy glory; next to the profit of thy Church and Common wealth, and last of all, to the benefit and content of our Masters. Great dear Father, that we may cheerfully and conscientiously do our busines, and labours, not as men please, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief Master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully & truly walk in their vocations, and threatened everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly

wickedly

kedly do their works and labours : we beseech thee O heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy Spirit, that godly & gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediousness of this irksome labour which thou for our sins hast poured upon all mankind, may seem to us delectable and sweet. Fulfil now, O Lord, these our requests, for thy Son our Saviours sake, in whose Name we pray, as himself hath taught us, *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer for the Evening

MOST merciful God and tender Father, which beside thine inestimable mercies declared & given unto us in the making of the world for our sakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Iesus Christ, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed Word, in keeping us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us; and in all things hitherto, for our singular wealth and commodity, hast also most fatherly cared for us, kept us this day from al dangers both of soul and body, giving us health, food, apparel, and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poor and miserable life, which many others do want: For these, and other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodness only, and fatherly providence, hast hitherto poured upon, and dost presently pour upon us, and many others, we most humbly thank thee, and praise thy holy Name: beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by means of the darkness thou hast sent over the earth: so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and bury all our sins, which this day, or at any time heretofore we have committed against thy holy Commandments: and as now we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this night and for evermore: and whenever our last sleep of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy glory and our joy through Iesus Christ our Lord, So be it.

The 119. Psalm.

Blessed are those that are undefiled in their way, and walk in the Law of the Lord
2 Blessed are they that keep his testimonies, and seek him with their whole hearts,

- 3 For they which do no wickednes, walk in his ways.
 4 Thou hast charged that we shoulde diligently keep
 thy Commandments,
 5 O that my waies were made so direct, that I might
 keep thy Statutes.
 6 So shall I not be confounded, whilst I have respect
 unto all thy Commandments.
 7 I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I
 shall haue learned the judgements of thy rightrousnes.
 8 I will keep thy Ceremonies, O forsake me not utterly:

The second part.

- W Herewith shall a young man cleane his waye: even
 by ruling himself after thy word.
 2 With my whole heart haue I sought thee, O let me
 not go wrong out of thy commandements.
 3 Thy words haue I hid within my heart, that I
 would not sin against thee.
 4 Blessed art thou, O Lord, O teach me thy Statutes.
 5 With my lips haue I been telling of all the judge-
 ments of thy mouth.
 6 I haue had as great delight in the way of thy testimo-
 nies as in all manner of riches.
 7 I will talk of thy commandements, and haue respect
 unto thy wayes.
 8 My delight shall be in thy Statutes, and I will not for-
 get thy word.

Proverbs, Chap. 4.

- H ear, O ye children, the instruction of a Father, and
 gaue rare to learn understanding.
 1 For I give you a good Doctrine, therefore forsake ye
 not my Law.
 2 For I was my Fathers Son; tender and dear in the
 eyes of my Mother.
 3 He also taught me, and said unto me, Let thine heart
 hold fast my words, keepe my Commandments and thou
 shalt live.
 4 Get wisdom, get understanding, forget not, neither
 decline from the words of my mouth.
 5 Forsake her not, and she shall keepe thee; love her, and
 she shall preserue thee.

2 Will

7 Wisdom is the beginning, yet wisdom therefore,
and abovē all possessions get understanding.

8 Exalt her, and she will exalt thee; she will bring thee
to honour if thou embrace her.

9 She shall give a comely ornament upon thine head, yea
she shall give thee a Crown of glory.

10 H ear my Son, and receive my words, and the years
of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wisdom, and led
thee in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest, thy gate shall not be strait, and
when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leave her not, keep her,
for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not
in the way of evill men,

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and pass by.

16 For they cannot sleep except they have done evill,
and their sleep departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the
wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light,
that shineth more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkness, they
know not wherin they fall.

20 My Son, hearken unto my words, incline thine ear
unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them
in the middle of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that find them, and
health unto all their flesh.

23 Keep thy heart with al diligence, for thereout cometh
life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put
wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, let thine eye-lids
direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all the wayes
be ordered aright.

27 Turne not to the right hand, nor to the left, but re-
move thy foot from evill.

The 1. Psalm.

THe man is blest that hath not bent
to wicked read his ear,
Nor led his life as sinners do
nor sat in scorners chair.
2 But in the Law of God the Lord
doth set his whole delight,
And in that Law doth exercise
himself both day and night.
3 He shall be like the tree that groweth
fast by the Rivers side;
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
in her due time and tide.
4 Whose leaf shall never fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand
Even so all things shall prosper well;
which this man takes in hand.
5 So shall not the ungodly men,
they shall be nothing so;
But as the dust which from the earth
the wind drives to and fro.
6 Therefore shall not the wicked men
in judgment stand upright;
Nor yet the sinners with the just
shall come in place or sight.
7 For why? the way of godly men
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked men
shall quite be overthrown.

The 4 psalm.

O God that art my righteousness,
Lord hear me when I call,
Thou hast set me at liberty
when I was bound in thrall.
2 Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my request,
For unto thee unceasantly
to cry I will not rest.
3 O mortal men how long will ye
my glory thus despise?
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lies?

4 know ye, that good and godly men
the Lord doth take and chuse,
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.
5 Sin not, but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your Chamber quietly
see you your selves convert.
6 Offer to God the sacrifice
of righteousness I say,
And look that in the living Lord
you put your trust alway.
7 The greater sort crave worldly goods,
and riches do imbrace:
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace;
8 For thou thereby shalt make my heart
more joyful and more glad,
Then they who of their corn and wine
full great increase have had.
9 In peace therefore lie down will I,
taking my rest and sleep.
For thou only wilt me O Lord,
alone in safetie keep.

The 50 Psalm.

THe mightie God,
th' Eternal hath thus spoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke,
Even from the East,
and so forth to the West:
2 From toward Sion,
which place him liketh best,
God will appear
in beautie most excellent,
3 Our God will come
before that long time be spent,
Devouring fire
shall go before his face,
A great tempest
shall round about him trace:

4 Then

4 Then shall he call
the earth and heavens bright,
To judge his folk
with equitie and right:
5 Saying, Go to,
And now my Saints assemble,
My past they keep,
their gifts do not dissemble.
6 The heavens shall
declare his righteousnes,
For God is judge
of all things more or less.
7 Hear me people,
for I will now reveal:
Lift Israel,
I will thee noughi conceal.
Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame the,
8 For giving not
all manner of offerings to me.
9 I have no need
to take of thee at all
Gates of thy fold
or calf out of thy stal':
10 For all the Beasts
are mine within the Woods,
On thousand hills
cattel are mine own goods.
11 I know for mine
all birds that are en mountains:
All beasts are mine
which haunt the fields and fountains.

The 51. Psalm. the first Part.

O Lord consider my distress,
and now with speed some pity take:
my sins deface, my faults redrels
good Lord for thy great nercy sake.
2 Wash me, O Lord and make me cleane
from this unjust and sinfull act,
And purifie yet once again
my hainous crime and bloody fact.
3 Remorse and sorrow do constraine
me to acknowledge mine excess,

My sins alas do still remain
before my face without release.
4 For thee alone I have offended,
committing evill in thy sight;
And if I were therefore condemned,
Yet were thy judgments just & right.
5 It is too manifest alas,
that first I was conceiv'd in sin;
Yea of my mother so born was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein.
6 Allo behold, Lord, thou dost love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy wi'dom from above
thou hast reveal'd me to convert.
7 If thou with hy'sop purge this blot
I shall be clearer then the glass,
And if thou wash away my spots
the Snow in whitnes shall I pass.
8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send
that inwardly I may find grace,
And that my strength may now amend
which ahou hast swag'd for my trespass
9 Turn back thy face and frowning ire
for I have felt enough thy hand:
And purge my sins I thee desire,
which do in number pass the sand.
10 Make new my heart within my brest
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy constant Spirit in me let rest,
which may these raging enemies kill.

The 67 Psalm.

H Ave mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To shew to us do thou accord
the brightness of thy face.
2 That all the earth may know
the way to godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row
may see thy saving health.
3 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy Name:
O let the people all abroad
extoll and laud the same.

4 Through

The Practise to the

- 4 Throughout the world so wide
let all rejoice with mirth ;
For thou with truth and right dost guide
the Nations of the earth.
- 5 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy Name,
Oh let the people all abroad
extoll and laud the same.
- 6 Then shall the earth increase,
great store of fruit shall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
shall blesse us eke withall.
- 7 God shall us blesse I say,
and then both far and neer
The folk throughout the earth alway
of him shall stand in fear.

The 104. Psalm.

MY soul praise the Lord,
speak good of his Name ;
O Lord our great God,
how dost thou appear,
So passing in glory ,
that great is thy fame ?
Honour and Majesty
in thee shine most clear.

2 With light as a Robe
thou hast thee beclad ,
VWhereby all the earth
thy greatness may see ;
The heavens in such sort
thou also hast spread,
That it to a Curtain
compared may be.

3 His Chamber beams lye
in the Clouds full sure ,
VWhich as his chariots
are made him to bear ;
And there with much swiftness
his course doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of winde in the air :

4 He made his spirits
as Heralds to go ;

- And lightning to serve
we see also prest ;
His will to accomplish
they run to and fro ,
To save or consume things ,
as liketh him best.
- 5 He groundeth the earth
so firmly and fast ,
That it once to move
none shall have such power.
- 6 The deep a fair covering
for it made thou hast ,
VWhich by his own nature
the hils would devour.
- 7 But at thy rebukes
the waters did flee ,
And so give due place
they words to obey :
At thy voice of thunder
so fearfull they be ,
That in their great raging
they hast soon away.
- 8 The Mountains full high
they then up ascend ,
If thou do but speak ,
thy word they fulfill :
So likewise the vallies
full quickly descend ,
VWhere thou them appointedst ,
remain they do still.
- 9 Their bounds thou hast set ,
how far they shall run ,
So as in their rage
not pass that they can :
For God hath appointed
they shall not return
The earth to destroy more ,
which was made for man.

The 112. Psalm.

THe man is blest that God doth fear ,
And eke his Law doth love indeed
2 His

- 2 His seed on earth God will uprear,
And bless such as from him appear.
3 His house with good he will fulfill,
His righteousness endure shall still.
4 Unto the Righteous doth arise,
In trouble joy, in darkness light;
5 Compassion is in his eyes,
And mercy always in his sight:
6 Yea pity moveth such to lend,
He doth by justice things expend.
7 And surely such shall never fail,
For in remembrance had is he.
8 No tidings ill can make him quail,
Who in the Lord sure hope doth see.
9 His faith is firm, his fear is past,
For he shall see his foes down cast.
10 He did well for the poor provide,
His righteousness shall still remain,
11 And his estate with praise abide,
Although the wicked do disdain:
12 Yea gnash his teeth thereat shall he,
And so consume his state to see.

The 113. Psalm.

- Y**E Children which do serve the Lord
Praise ye his name with one accord,
2 Yea blessed be always his name;
Who from the rising of the Sun,
3 Till it return where it begun,
Is to be praised with great fame.
4 The Lord all people doth surmount,
As for his glory we may count
above the Heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare
Whose dwellings in the heavens are?
of such great power and force is he.
6 He doth abase himself we know,
Things to behold both here below,
and also in Heaven above.
7 The needy out of dust to draw,
And eke the poor which help none saw,
his only mercy did him move.
8 And so him set in his high degree,
With Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.

- 9 The barren he doth make to bear,
And eke with joy her fruit to rear,
therefore praise ye his holy Name.

The 120. Psalm.

- I**N Trouble and in Thrall,
Unto the Lord I call,
and he doth me comfort;
2 Deliver me I say,
From lying lips alway,
and tongues of false report.
3 What vantage or what thing,
Get'st thou thus for to sting,
thou false and flattering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,
No less than arrows keen,
or hot consuming fire.
5 Alas too long I slack,
Within these tents so black,
which Kedars are by name.
6 By whom the flock elect,
And all of Isaacs flocks
are put to open shame.
7 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and set a quiet life;
8 But when my tale was told,
Causeless I was control'd.
by them that would have strife.

The 126. Psalm.

- W**HEN as the Lord
again his Sion had brought forth
From bondage great,
and also servitude extrem,
His work was such
as did summat mans heart & thought,
So that we were
much like to them that use to dream,
Our glad mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongue
did shew us joyfull men.
2 The heathen Folk
were forced then for to confess

H

How,

The Practise to the

How that the Lord
for them also great things had done.
3 But much more we,
and therefore can confess no less;
VWherefore to joy,
we have good cause as we begun.
4 O Lord go forth,
thou canst our bondage end,
As to desarts
the flowing Rivers send.
5 Full true it is,
that they which sow in tears indeed,
A time will come
when they shall reap in mirth & joy.
6 They went and wept.
In bearing of their precious seed;
For that their Foes
full oftentimes did them annoy:
But their return
with joy they sure shall see,
Their sheaves home bring;
and not impaired be.

The 148. Psalm.

Give laud unto the Lord,
From heaven that is so high,
Praise him in deed and word,
Above the starry skie.
2 And also ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royall,
Praise him with glee.
3 Praise him both Moon and Sun,
VWhich are both clear and bright.
The same of you be done,
Ye glistering stars of light,
4 And eke no les ye heavens fair,
And clouds of the air,
His laud express.
5 For at his word they were
All formed as you see,
At his voice did appear
All things in their degree.

6 VVwhich he set fast,
To them he made
A law and trade
For aye to last.

The School-master to his Scholar.

MY child and Scholar take good heed
unto the words that here are set,
And see thou do accordingly,
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.
First, I command thee God to serve,
then to thy Parents duty yeild,
Unto all men be courteous,
and mannerly in Town and Field.
Your Clothes unbutton'd do not use,
let not your hose ungartered be,
Have Handkerchief in readiness,
VVash hands and face, or see not me.
Lose not your Book, Ink-horn or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat or Band.
Let Shoes be tyed, pin Shirt-band close,
keep well your hands at any hand.
If broken hos'd or shoo' l you go,
or slovenly in your array,
VWithout a Girdle or untrus'd,
then you and I must have a fray.
If that you cry or talk aloud,
or books do rend, or strike with knife,
Or laugh or play unlawfully,
then you and I must be at strife.
If that you curie, miscall or swear,
if that you pick, filch, steal or lie;
If you forget a Scholars part,
then must you sure your points untie.
If that to School you do not go
when time doth call you to the same,
O if you loyter in the streets,
when we do meet then look for blame.
VWherefore (my child) behave thy self,
so decently at all assayes,
That thou mayst purchase Parents love
and eke obtain thy Masters praise.

The

*The first Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.*

ALL numbers are made by the divers placing of these nine figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. and this circle (0) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them stand together, in so many severall places they must needs stand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the first place, and so go (as it were) backward, calling the next unto him towards the left hand, the second place; the next the third place, and so forth, as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times than that next before: as (5) in the first place is but five, but in the second place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is fifty: in the third place five hundred, in the fourth place five thousand; and in the fifth place fifty thousand, and so thou mayest proceed: as for example, the number thus placed, 1656. being this present year from the birth of Christ, is one thousand six hundred fifty six: and this number 5675. being this present year from the Creation (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand six hundred seventy five. But my Book growing greater than I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off his matter sooner than peradventure (thou mayest think) I promised.

Direction for the Ignorant.

FOR the better understanding this brief Chronologie following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the numbers above, so farre as concerneth the fourth place: then mark how I have divided the years of the world in parts, called *five periods*, which I for plainness sake, stick not to call *Chapters*: therefore I begin my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done; for thou comonest me often to thy question one of these five wayes; either how long was it

after the Creation? or how long after the Flood: how long after the departure out of Egypt, and the Law given? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest is nearest one of these times. If then thou findest the name as thou seekest, and the year set by it: look upward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekst was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter: Further, I have set it down (as thou seest) in a diverse Letter, according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible or Ecclesiastical History, seek in the Roman or Italica Letter, which thou usedst to call the Latine Letter, and passe over those in the English Letter, for they concern not thy purpose. Again, If thou be a Grammar Scholar, or other, that wouldst find something newly concerning any prophane Author, seek only in the English Letter, passing over the other. And because I desire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of Israel, Egypt, Assyria, and the Prophets which wrote not, whose times thou may'st easily finde, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of Judah. And note, that (y) alone, standing by any number, signifieth (year.) Finally, my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest reading; Therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other English.

CHAP. I.
After the Creation.

God having made the World, and created ADAM and EVE:
their posterity was born in these years after, as followeth.

Year.	
130	Seth
253	Enosh
325	Kenan
395	Mahalaleel
506	Iared
622	Enoch
686	Methuselah

Year.	Lameeh
874	Noah
1056	Shem
1566	Iaphet
1558	
1656.	The univerſall flood, after which followeth the Generation of Shem.
	CHAP.

C H A P. 2.
*After the Flood.***Year.**

- 2 Arphaxad.
37 Selah.
67 Eber.
101 Peleg.
101 Tower of Babel built.
101 Reu
163 Serug
192 Nahor
222 Terah
262 Haran
352 Abraham
436 Ismael
452 Sodome destroyed
452 Isaac
512 Jacob
587 Ruben
588 Simeon
588 Levi
599 Iudah
600 Dan
601 Nephali
601 Asher
602 Issachar
602 Gad
602 Zebulon
904 Joseph
619 Benjamin

These twelve were the sons of Jacob, called the twelve Patriarchs, of whom came the twelve tribes of Israel

Sempera.

- 699 Phares
642 Hezron
643 Jacob went into Egypt, where they were 215 years.

Year.

- Hercules Lyb
Aram
Prometheus.
Atlas
Aminadab
778 Aaron
783 Moses
Job
Naasson
Salmon
858 Moses delivered the children of Israel out of Egypt; then was the Law given.

C H A P. 3.

After the Law given.

Phaeton burnt

40 Joshua brought the people out of the wilderness into the Land of Canaan, and reigned 18. year.

41 Jubiles began

58 Othoniel judged Israel 40. years, whereof Cusban the Amorite oppressed them eight years.

Radamanthus.

80 Booz of Rahab

90 Ehud and Shamgar judged 80. year whereof Eglon the Moabite oppressed 18 y.

Allis ruled in Wardania, and called it Troy.

Pegasus.

Orpheus.

178 Debora and Barack judged 40. y. whereof Iabin and Sifera oppressed 20. year.

198 Obed.

Year.

- 198 Obed born of Ruth.
218 Gideon judged 40. years,
whereof the Midianites oppressed seven years.

Thessalus.

- 218 Abimilech three y.
261 Tola twenty three y.
284 Iair judged twenty two years,
whereof the Ammonites and Philistines oppressed twelve y.

Amazons Battal against Thebes.

- 311 Ibsan judged seven y.
318 Elon ten y.

Troy destroyed.

- 329 Abdon the Pirathonite eight y
336 Samson twenty y. In the time
of these six judges the Philistines
oppressed.

- 350 Iesse father of David by Obed.
350 Eli the Priest forty y.
397 Samuel and Saul forty y.

Brytus came into England, if the Story be true.

- 447 David reigned forty y.
Nathan, Asaph, Heman and
Ieduthun, Prophets.
477 Solomon reigned forty y. and
four hundred eighty one in his
fourth year built the temple,
before the birth of Christ about
nine hundred and sixteen y.

C H A P. 4.*Before Christ.*

- 539 temple built.
700 Hezob.

Year.

- 899 Rehoboam reigned over Iudah seventeen y.
881 Abijam three y.
878 Asa fourty one.
838 Iehosaphat twenty five y.
813 Iehoram eight y.
805 Ahaziah one y.
804 Athaliah six y.
798 Ioash soity y.
758 Amasiah twenty nine y.
Joah prophesieth

Rome built by Romulus upon four hills, which are Palatinus, Capitulinus, Esquilinus, Aventinus, and after enlarged by Servius Tullus, within the walls, with other three hills, Coelius, Ciminalis, and Quirinalis.

- 729 Kingdom of Iudah void twelve years.

Dardanapalus

- 718 Ahaziah twenty five y.
Kingdom of Israel void twenty
two years.

Flavia, Pompilius the second Roman King.

- 615 Lyengus the Lacedemonian.
Joel, Hosiah, Amos, and Isaiah prophesied.

Cullus Postilius the third Roman King.

- 677 Ionathan over Iudah.
Michaiah also prophesied.

Ahas fifteen y.**Ezekias twenty nine.****628 Sal-**

Year.

628 Sal-

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564 I-

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Year.

628 **Salmanazar** carried ten Tribes of Israel captive to Babel, from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of Israel ceased. **Meodach Baladan** began to bring the Empire from Assyria to Babel.

682 **Diuenites.****Aristozenus.****Ancis Marcus** the fourth Roman King.**Architocus, Zelucus, Homer, Phalaris.**

617 Manasseh fifty five y.

Jeremiah prophesieth.

610 **Dappho, Mio, Stesichorus, Epimenides,**

564 Nebuchadnezzar.

562 Amon two y.

560 Iosiah twenty one y.

Zephaniah and Habakkuk prophesie.

526 Iehojakim eleven y.

526 Captivity, wherein Nebuchadnezzar carried captives Daniel and many others into Babilon, began the third year of Iehojakim.

Jeremiah continueth his prophesie in Iudah.

Daniel prophesieth in Babel.

618 **Zedekiah** eleven y.

Ezekiel prophesieth.

507 Jerusalem destroyed, and Jeremiah with the remnant of Iudah carried into Egypt, where Jeremiah prophesieth.

Year.

Ezckiel continueth his prophesie in Babel.

501 **Consuls** two yearly began in Rome.495 **Hannibals Cocles.**

494 Salathiel.

493 **Dictators** in Rome.487 **Tribunes** of the people began in Rome,

498 Zerubbabel.

466 **Pythagoras, Pythagoras, De noctis, Cresus, Paracitus, Esope, Helen, Thales, Herben Wilemen, Pisistratus.**

456 Datus, and Cyrus his Son won Babylon from Balthasar, began the Empire of the Persians, and gave leave for the Jews to return and build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be built; the History of Ezra.

Arthashashite; called of prophanie Writers Cambyses, reigned with Cyrus his Father.

The History of Esther.

Ahashuerosh called Darius.

440 Histapis divorced Vashti, married Ester, hanged Haman, and advanced Mordecai.

431 **Tribune Militum.**

425 Darius of Persia called also Artaxshaft, and of prophane writers Darius Longimanus, reigned thirty six y. Haggai prophesieth.

Za.

[The Practise to the

53

Year.

- 353 Zachariah prophesieth.
- 423 Malachy the last prophet.
- 444 Nehemiah his story, who builded the wals of Ierusalem.
- 397 Battel Welopanne slack, 27. years, till the Lice ie monians overca ne Athens.
- 386 Rome tak'n by Gallus a Britain.
- 386 The mistocles, Aristides, Aeschilus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hippocrates, Parmenides, Aristarcus, Euripides, Herodotus, Aristobulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Agesilaus.
- 363 Philip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia after the Thebanes had subdued the Lacedemonians.
- 351 Marcus Curtius, Manlius Torquatus.
- 350 Aristocles, Demosthenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophrastus, Menander, Zerocrates.
- 144 Wars with the Samnites at Rome continued forty nine Years.
- 332 Alexander the great conquered Persia, he entreated the Iews honorably, and reigned twelve years.
- Now was the Empire of the Grecians + great, which after the death of Alexander was divided

Year.

- into four Captains, whereof Syria and Egypt continued until the Empire of the Romans, and always vexed the Iews.
- Now beginneth the story of the Maccabees.
- 301 Two Decii in Rome
- 300 Zeno author of the Stoicks. Aratus, Demetrius, Phaleteus.
- 218 Ptolomy Philadelphus caused seventy Interpreters to translate the LAW into Greek.
- 313 Pyrrhus yielded to Rome wholly.
- 272 Regulus, Polibius, Cleanthes.
- 267 War of Carthage + Rome twelve years.
- 241 Battel African with Numidia.
- 237 Iesus Sirach.
- 236 Pebius Plautus.
- 224 Antiochus Magnus
- 219 The second battle of Carthage, because that Hannibal had recovered Spain from Rome.
- 131 The third battle of Carthage, which was in three years utterly destroyed by Scipio Junior.
- 129 Pharisees, Sadduces, and Essenes, began their Sects.
- 89 Civill war in Rome eight years between Marius and Sylla, because Sylla being

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Year.

- young, was chosen Captain into Asia, to the battel of thidatick.
 8 Tigranes King of Armenia.
 65 Cato Uticensis. Salustius.
 57 Cicero Consull
 57 Britain entered upon by Julius Cesar.
 47 Julius Cesar reigned Emperour five years.
 44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid. Cornelius Nepos.
 4 Octavius Augustus Emperour
 56. year.
 34. Herod the great made King of Jury, after whose death his four sons were confirmed in his Kingdom, and called Tetrarchs.

See Luke 3.1.

Temple again sumptuously builded by Herod

Christ born in the 42. year of Augustus, from which beginneth our usual account.

CHAP. 5.

After the Birth of Christ.

16. Tiberius Emperor after the birth of Christ 16 years.
 33. Christ crucified.
 33. Stephen stoned
 42. Paul converted.
 42. Herod Agrippa President in Jury, he beheaded James.

Year.

- 42 Matthew wrot his Gospel
 44 James beheaded.
 46 Mark preached in Egypt.
 49 Luke wrote.
 50 Epistle to the Galathians, written from Antioch.
 53 Epistles to the Thessalonians, written from Athens.
 54 Philip Martyred.
 51 Epistle to the Corinthians from Ephesus.
 51 To Timothy from Troas.
 To Titus from Troas.
 55 To Corinth from Philippi :
 55 Peters first Epistle.
 56 Peters second Epistle.
 56 To the Rom. from Corinth.
 57 Claudius Nero persecutor.
 59 Epistles to the Philippians Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon from Rome.
 61. Acts by Luke (now as is thought.)
 63 James thrown down from a Pinnacle.
 69 Epistle to Timothy.
 69 Paul martyred at Rome.
 73 Jerusalem destroyed by Vespatian and Titus.
 76 Ignatius Bishop of Antioch.
 83 Domitian Emperour.
 85 Nicolaitan Heretick.
 90 Cornelius Tacitus, Suetonius, Aulus Gellius, Plutarch.

I

53	<i>Tarch, Quintilian, Iubenal,</i>	219 <i>Origen</i>
	<i>Appian, Apuleius.</i>	249 <i>Cyprian</i>
93	<i>John banished to Pathmos</i> where (as is thought) he wrote his Gospel, and the Revelation	289 <i>Constantine</i> reigned in Eng- land
67	<i>John returned from Pathmos</i> Ephesus	307 <i>Eusebius</i>
100	<i>John dyed</i>	333 <i>Athanafius</i>
114	<i>Pliny writeth for the Chris- tians</i>	347 <i>Hilary</i>
133	<i>Gallon</i>	347 <i>Gregory Nazianzen</i>
170	<i>Iustinus died a martyr</i>	371 <i>Ambrose B. of Millain</i>
180	<i>Irenaeus of Lyons</i>	375 <i>Hieronimus</i>
187	<i>England receiv d the Gospel</i>	400 <i>Chrysostom</i>
202	<i>Clemens Alexandinus</i>	409 <i>Augustine</i>
210	<i>Tertullian</i>	414 <i>Theodore</i>
		500 Gothes conquered in Italy: then increased Barbarum, and Papistry.

Directions for the unkiffull.

If thou hast not been acquainted with such a table as this following, & desired to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet, viz. the order of the Letters as they stand, without book, perfectly, to know where every letter stands, as (h) under the beginning, (m) about the middle, and (u) towards the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldest finde begins with (a) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (c) look toward the end. Again, if the word begin with (ba) look in the beginning of the letter (b), but if with (bu) see toward the end of that letter; and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth letters, thou shalt find thy word presently. Secondly, thou must know the cause of the difference of the letters, all written with the Roman, as in (abba) are words taken from the Latine, or other learned language. Those with the Itallike letters, as (andon) are French words made English: those with the English letter are verie English, or from some other vulgar Tongue. The word joyning unto it is ver English, & is the interpreter of it in a more familiar English word. But those that have no word expounding them, are set down to let ther see their true writing, where I thought thou wist otherwise err. And know further, that all words that have in them (r) or (pl'r) together

together, or begin with (chr) where (h) is never pronounced, or end with (ism) are all Greek words, as Hypocrites, Philosophy, Christ, Baptism. But where I say they are Greek, I mean with some difference of termination; for they were brought from Greece to us, through Rome, where they were newly stamp'd, and when they came to us, we coined them after our fashion; as Christ is in Latine Christus, in Greek Christos; so Baptism in Latine Baptismus, in Greek Baptisimos. The like must be observed for the Latine words as those that we have ending in (ton) the Latine hath them in (io) creation, remission, in Latine creatio, remissio. But touching the French, we have some of them with difference, and some without: and thus thou shalt discern the n; those with difference are markt with this star (*) as (accomplish) in French (accomplic) and therefore you shall finde it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refe thee from one word to another; as this, at this word Brigatine see Barque, then these two be of a signification, and so shalt thou learn varieties of words.

When a word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog is well known, but a Barque, that is a little Ship, it is not so familiar, therfore I put down that: If I should put down all derivations, it would be over-long; therefore I hope the diligent scholer will learn by practice soon from the primitive or original: I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some rules for them thou shalt finde in the end; there are many more from Latine and French, but being well known I omit them.

Abandon cast away

absure renounce

abba father

abolish make void

abbesse abba esse, Mississ of a

abricor * k. fruit

Bunner

aboord

abbreviate short

abrogate see abolish

abridge see abbreviate.

absolve pardon

abut ly unto.

absolve perfect

abecedary the order of the letters, or he that useth them,

absolution forgivenes

abet maintain

abstinence restraining

abominable

abstract see abbreviate

abhor

absurd foolish

abject base

accent tyme

accept take liking

The Practise to the

accep: frē coming to
 accessary partaker
 accident befall
 accommodate fit to
 accomplish* finish
 account* to reckn
 accord* agreement
 accurate cunning
 accrew* grown
 asertain* make sure
 atchieve see accomplish
 acorn
 active nimble
 actual in act
 acute witty
 addiet given to
 adieu farewell
 address prepare to direct
 adjacent lying to
 adjourn defer
 adjure make to swear
 administer govern or ser ve
 admire mar ve at
 admiral chieff by sea
 admission receivin
 adopt take for his chld
 adore worship
 adorn beautifie
 adverse contrary
 advertise give knowledge
 adulmentation flatt ry
 adulterate counterfeitt
 advocate attur ey
 advowson patronage
 adulstion burning
 assable ready and courtesus in
 speach
 affect earnestly desire
 affinity kin by marriage

affirmative a vouching
 affiance trust betrothed
 affianced betrothed
 agent doer
 aggravate grievous
 agility nimblenes
 agony heavy passion
 alacrity cheerfulness
 alarm sound to battel
 alien stranger
 alienation estranging
 alight
 alledge* bring proof
 alliance kindred or league
 allusion pointing to
 allude to point to
 aliment nourishment
 almes
 almighty
 alphabet order of letters
 alteration debate
 allegory similitude
 allegiance obedience
 altitude height
 allegation alledging
 ambassador messenger
 ambiguous doubtfull
 ambition desire to honor
 ambushment privy train
 amorous fall of love
 amplifie enlarge
 anatomy gr. cutting up
 anathema accursed
 andiron
 anguish grief
 anchor
 animate encourage
 annually yearly
 animadversion noting

anti-

antichrist against Christ
 antidated fore-dated
 anticipation preventing
 angle corner
 anticly disguised
 annihilate make void
 ancestor forefather
 nullity see annihilate
 aphorism general rule
 apostate backsliding
 apostasy falling away
 amen so be it
 apostle gr. see ambassadour
 apologie gr. defence
 apocalyps gr. revelation
 alpha gr. the first greek letter
 apothecary
 apocrypha not of authority
 apparent in sight
 appeach accuse
 appeal to seek to a higher Judge
 appertain to belong
 appurtenant { being
 appurtenance } ing
 appetite desire to eat
 application applying to
 appose ask question
 apposition apposing
 approbation allowing
 approve allow
 approach come nigh
 appropriate make his own
 apt fit
 arbitrer ^{um-}
 arbitrator ^{ire}
 arbitrement judgement
 arch-angel chief angel
 arch gr. chief angel
 archbishop chief bishop

archite & chief builder
 argent silver
 argue to reason
 arithmetic gr. art of
 numbring
 ark ship
 armony house of armour
 arraign
 arrive * come to land
 arrerages * debt unpaid
 artificer handcrafts man
 artificial workman like
 articulate jointed
 ascend go up
 a/certain * a sure
 absent agreement
 ascent a going up
 ascribe give to
 askew easie
 aspect looking upon
 aspire climbe up
 aspirate rough
 aspiration breathing
 assay * prove
 assail set upon
 assault see assail
 assertion affirming
 assiduity continuall
 asseveration earnest af-
 firming
 assign appoint
 assignation appointment
 assiles
 assistance help
 associate company
 astritive { binding
 astringent
 astronomy { knowledge of the
 astrologie } stars

atheist without God.	benevolence good-will
atheism the opinion of the	benign favourable
Atheist	benignity bounty
attach seize upon	bereft deprived
attaint* convict of crime	besiege
attainer* a conviction	biere
attempt* set upon	bishop overseer
attentive hee dy	blank to make wh'te
attribute give to	blaspheme gr. speaking
avarice covetousnes	ill of God
audacious bold	blood
audience hearing	bear
auditor hearer, or Officer of accunts	beast
audible easie to be heard	boat
averr a bouch	bough
augment to encrease	bought
vouch affrym with earnestness	bonnet cap
au.hentical gr. of authority	bracelets
autumn the har'vst	bracer
axome certain principle	brie
Balance a pair of scales	brigandine coat of defence
baylyffe	brigatine see berque
bankrupt bankrout	brandish* to make a sword
banquet	bright
baptist a baptizer	breath
baptism	brothelkeeper of a hous of bawdry
babarian a rude person	bruise
barbarism barbarousnes	bruit
berque* a small ship	buggery constagation with one of the same kinde
barreter a contentious person	burgess a head man of a Town
barrester allowed to give coun- sell.	build
barter to bargain	Calliditie craftiness
battery beating	capacity conceit or receipt
balm	cancel to undo
beatitude blessednes	cannon gr. law
beguile deceiv	canonize make a Saint
beneficial profitable	capital deadly or great

capi-

capital containing
 capitulate
 raptious catching
 captive prisoner
 captivate make subject
 carbuncle k. disease or stone
 carnality fleshliness
 casualty chance
 castigation chastisement
 cathedral gr. Church, chief
 in the Diocess.
 catholick universal
 cauldron
 caution warning
 celebrate make famous
 celestiall heavenly
 catalogue gr. bed-rell
 celerity swiftness
 censor corrector
 censure correction
 centurion captain
 cease
 cement
 center midest
 ceremony
 certain
 certifie
 cerule white lead
 cistein
 character the fashion of a letter
 chaunc^e* sing
 champion w^{ld} field
 chamtering lightness
 charter a grant, performing
 chamberlain
 chariot
 chancery
 e^b.val y Knight-hood
 chief

cherubin	order of angels
chirography	gr. hand-writing
christ	anointed
chiururgeon	gr.
choler	gr. a humour causing anger.
chronicle	gr. history
chronographer	gr. writer
chronologie	gr. story of times
church	faithfull people
christal	gr. glass
cider	drink made of apples
cinamon	
circle	
circuit	
cirren	
city	
citizen	
circumcise	to cut about the privy sking
circumference	round circuit
circumlocution	circumference of speech
circumvent	prevent
civet	
civil	
clamarous	ready to speak ill.
clemency	gentleness
client	he that is defende ^d
cockatrice	k. beast
collect	gather
colleague	companion
collation	recitall
coadjutor	helper
cogitation	thought
collusion	deceit
column	one side of a page di- -vid- ed
comedy	gr. stage-play
com-	

The Practise to the

commencement a beginning
 comet gr. blazing star
 commentary exposition
 commodious profitable
 commotion rebellion
 communicate made partaker
 communion fellow-worship
 compact joyn together
 compendious short
 competitor he that standeth with
 me for an office
 compile gather and make
 complexion
 complices colleagues
 compose make
 composition agreement
 comprehend contain
 comprise sē comprehend
 concoct to digest meat
 concord agree
 concordance agreement
 competent convenient
 compromit to make agree
 concavity hollownesse
 compulsion force
 conceal
 conception conceiving in the
 womb
 concupiscence desire
 concur agree together
 condescend agree unto
 condign worthy
 conduct guiding
 confession compounding
 confederat sē compact
 confer talk together
 conference communication
 confidence trust
 confirm establish

confiscate forfeiture of goods
 conflict battel
 confound overthrow
 congeal harden
 congestion a heaving up
 congregate gather together
 congruity sē concord
 conjunction joining together
 conjecture guess
 consent agreement
 concert harmony
 consequence following
 consecrate to make holy
 consequent following
 conserve keep
 consist stand
 consolation comfort
 consistory a place of civil judge-
 ment
 consort sē consent
 conspire agree for ill
 construe expound
 consult take counsel
 contagious that corrupteth
 contemplation meditation
 continent modest abstaining
 contract make short
 contradiction
 contribute bestow
 contrite sorrowful
 contrition sorrow
 convert turn
 convict proved guilty
 convent bring before
 converse company with
 convocation calling together
 convulsion
 copartner fellow
 copious plentiful

corps dead body
 corporal bodily
 corrosive fretting
 correspondent answerable
 corrigible easily corrected
 corroborate strengthen
 coveit hid ing place
 costive bound in body
 cosmography gr. description
 of the world.
 counterpoise make level
 countermind command con-
 trary
 compunction pricking
 coffin a basket or corp-chest
 creed the belief
 credence belief
 credulous easie to believe
 criminous faulty
 crucifie fastned to a cross
 crocodile k. of beasts
 culpable blame-worthie
 cubite a foot and half
 cup-boord
 cursatile turning fast over
 cymbal an instrument
 clyster or a glister
 cypress
 Deacon gr. provider for the
 poor
 debility weakness
 deaf that cannot hear
 damage loss
 decent comely
 decline fall away
 decision cutting a way
 decorum comeliness
 decipher discribe
 dedicating a de voting
 deduct taken out

defect want
 deflower to dishonor
 defraud deceiue
 deformed ill shapen
 define shew what it is
 degenerate be unlike his
 Ancestors
 dehort mo ve from
 deity God-head
 deifie make like God
 delectation delight
 delicate dainty
 delude deceiue
 deluge great flood
 delusion mockery
 demonstrate shew plainly
 denizon freeman
 denounce declare a sentence
 against
 depend hang upon
 deportation carrying away
 depose put from
 deprive see oppose
 depute appoint
 deride mock
 derive fetch from
 derivation take from another
 derogate see detract
 describe set forth
 descend go down
 desert wilderness
 desist lea ve off
 detest hate greatly
 detect be irray
 detract take from
 detriment loss
 de trude thrust from
 devote given unto
 dexterity aptness

K

diabor

The Practise to the

diabolical debilitie	di ce
diadem crown	disable make unable
diet manner of food	disability unableness
dialogue gr. conference	disanul make void
defame	disputable questionable, or
difficult hard	doubtfull
diocess gr. jurisdiction	define
diocesan that hath jurisdiction	discomfit put to flight
digest bring in order, see concoct	discomfiture a putting to flight
dignity worthinesse	descipher lay open
digress turn from	digestion bringing into order
dilate enlarge	digression going from the matter
direct guide	difficulty hardness
diminution lessening	defamation a flandering
disburse lay out mony	dimension measuring
descend see descend	direction ordering
disciple scholer	dissimulation dissembling
discipline instruction	discourse
dissent disagree	dismember part one piece from another
discern see	disposition natural inclination or setting in order
disclose discover	dissipation scattered
discord disagreement	dissolution breaking
discuss see dilate	distillation distilling or dropping down
dis-joyn unioyn	distinct differing
dis-franchise take away fræ dome	distinction making a difference
dismiss let pass	divulgate make common
disloyal disobedient	dispoil take away by violence
disparagement inequality of birth	display spread abroad
dispence set fræ	distracted troubled in mind
disperse spread abroad	distribution division
dispeople to unpeople a place	disturb disquiet
descent from our ancestors	diswade see dehort
disimilitude unlikeness	ditty þ matter of a song
dissolve unloose	divert turn from
dissolute careless	divine heavenly
dissonant disagreeing	
distinguish a difference	

divi-

divinity heavenly doctrine
 diurnity darkness
 doctrine learning
 dolour grief
 dolorous grievous
 docility easiness to be taught
 dolphin k of fish
 domestical at home
 dominion { rule
 domination { rule
 Eclipse gr. failing
 ecclesiastical belonging to the
 Church
 edict commandement
 edifice building
 education bringing up
 edition putting forth
 effect a thing to be done
 effederal sortible
 effeminate womanish
 efficacy force
 effusion pouring forth
 egress forth going
 enhance make greater
 election choice
 elect chosen
 elegance fine speech
 elephant k of beasts
 emrods k of diseases
 elevate lift up
 embleme gr. picture
 emmet, or pismire
 empire government
 encroach
 enmation declaration
 encounter set against
 enduce move
 enimity { hatred
 enmity { hatred

enchant * bewitch
 enfranchise * make free
 enflame burn
 engrate press upon
 ensign flag of war
 enormous out of square
 enterr lay in the earth
 enterlace put between
 environ compass about
 epha k of measure
 epitaph gr. the writing on a
 Tomb
 epitomy gr. the brief of book
 epitomize gr. to make an Epito-
 my
 epistle gr. a letter sent
 episcopal bishop-like
 epicure given to pleasure
 epilogue conclusion
 equinoctial when the dayes and
 nights are equal
 erect set up
 erroneous full of error
 escheat forfett
 essence substance
 estimate esteem
 eternal everlasting
 evangelist bringer of
 god tydings
 evict over come
 eunuch gr. gelded, or
 great officer
 evocation calling forth
 exasperate whet on
 exact perfect, or require with
 extremity
 exaggerate heap up
 exaltation advancing
 except

The Practise to the

excursion running out
 exceed
 excell
 exchequer office of receipt
 exclaim cri^e out
 execrable curse^d
 execute perform
 excrement dung
 exempt free
 exemplifie enlarge
 exhibit put up
 exile banish
 exorcist gr. conjurer
 expedient fit
 expel put out
 expend lay out
 expedition haste
 expect look for
 expire end
 explicate declare
 exploit enterprize
 expulsion driving out
 exquisite perfect
 extend spread forth
 extenuate lessen
 extol advance
 extort wring out
 extract draw out
 extemporal { sudden
 extemporary { sudden
 Fabulous feigned
 fact deed
 faction division
 factious that maketh division
 facility easiness
 falconer
 fallacy deceit
 fantasie
 fatalby destiny

festivall feast day
 festivity mirth
 female { the she
 feminine
 fertil fruitful
 fervent hot
 feaver ague
 figurative by signs
 finally lastly
 firmament skie
 flagon great wine pot
 flexible easily bent
 flegm one of the humours
 flux disease of scouring
 fornication uncleanness be-
 tween single persons
 fortification strengthening
 fountain head-spring
 fortitude valiantness
 fragments reliques
 fragility brittleness
 fragrant sweet smelling
 fraternity brotherhood
 fraudulent deceitful
 frequent often
 frivolous vain
 frontler k head attire
 fructifie make fruitful
 frustrate make void
 frugal thrifty
 fugitive runnagate
 function calling
 funeral burial
 furbisher dresser
 furious raging
 future time to come
 Garboyl hurly-burly
 garnar corne-chamber
 gemm precious stone

genti-

gentility	hostage pledge
generosity	host army
gentile heathen	hostility hatred
generation off-spring	humane gentle
gender	humidity moisture
genealogie generation	hymn gr. song
genitor father	hypocrite gr. dissembler
geometry gr. art of measuring	hylope
gesture	Ideot gr. unlearned
ginger	Idolatry gr. false worship
gourd k. plant	jealous
gorget	Iesus Saviour
gorgeous	ignominy reproach
gospel glad tidings	illegitimate unlawfully born
gradation by steps	illusion mockery
graduate that hath taken degree	imbecillity weakness
gratifie to pleasure	imbark
gratis freely	immediate next to
guardian keeper	imitation following
gulph deep pool	immoderate without measure
gyves fetters	immortal everlasting
Hability	impeach accuse
or	immunity frēdome
ability	impediment let
habitable able to dwel in	imperial belonging to the
habit apparel	Crown
harbinger sent before to prepare	imperfection unperfektess
harmony g. musick	impenitent unrepentant
halelujah praise to the Lord	impiety ungodliness
heraulds Kings messengers	impose lay upon
hauty lofty	impression printing
hebrew from Hebers stock	impudent shameless
heathen s̄e gentile	impugn dispove
helmet head p̄ce	impute
heretick	impunity without punishment
heretical	impropriation making proper
homage worship	immanity beastly cruelty
hosanna sal: I pray thē	importune to be earnest with
horror fearful, sorrowful	imperious desirous to rule

The Practise to the

incessantly earnestly	insinuate creep in
inquisition searching	inspire breath into
incense k. offering	insolent proud
incense to stir up	instigation provoking
incident hapning	institute & appoint
incant bewitch	intercept prevent
inclination moving	intercession going between, or making intreaty
incline lean unto	interchange exchange
incumber trouble	intercourse mutual access
incommodious hartfull	interest loan
incompatible unsufferable	interline write between
incongruity without agreement	intermeddle deal with
incontinent presently or unchast	intermeddle mingle with
incur run into	intemission a ceasing
indemnity without loss	interpreter expounder
indignity unworthiness	interrogation a question asking
indignation hatred	interrupt break off
induce move	intricate intrapped
induction bringing in	introduction entrance
indurate haroen	intrude to thrust in violently
infamous ill reported	invincible not to be won
infestation corruption	irruption breaking in
infer bring in	irrevocable not to be recalled
infernal belonging to hell	irreprehensible without reproof
infirmity weakness	Israelite of Israel
inflammation inflaming	judicial belonging to judgment
Infinite without number	jubile year of sey
influence a flowing in	juror swyznran
inform give notice	juice
ingrave carve	justify approve
ingredience entrance	Lapidarie skilful in stones
inhabit dwel in	largess or largis liberality
inhibit forbide	lascivious wanton
inhibition forbidding	laud praise
injunction committing	laurel bay tree
injurious wrongfull or hurtfull	laxative loose
innovate making new	legacy gift by will, or ambassage
innovation making new	legion hoast
inordinate out of order	

legate

legate ambaſt ge	mediocrity measure
legerdemain light-handed	medicine
leprosie k. of diseases	mercement
libertine loose in religion	mediator advocate
lethargy k. of drowsie disease	mercer
licentious taking liberty	mercy
lieutenant deputy	meditate muse
limitation appointment	monstrous defiled
litterature learning	melancholy gr. humour of solita-
lingel ſhw. makers thred	rinelle
linguift ſkſful in tongues	melodious ſweet ſounding
litigious quarrellous	meritorious that deserbeth
lore law	method gr. order
lotterie * casting of lots	metaphor gr. similitude
loyall obedient	miniftration miniftrig
lunatick wanting of wits	militant warring
Magician uſing witchcraft	minority under age
magistrate governour	monaſtery col. of monks
magnanimitie of a great minde	miraculous marvellous
magnificence ſumptuousneſſe	mirrour * a looking glaſſe
maladie disease	mittigate alſwags
malicious	mixtion mingling
male-contented discontented	mixture idem
malign hating	mobility moving
manacles fetters	modest ſober
manger.	moderate temperate
maranatha accursed	modern of our times
manumisſet free	moitie half
marche go in array	moment weight, or ſudden
mart fair	momentary ſudden
martial warlike	monarch gr. one ruling all
marches bozders	moote argue
margent edge of a book	monument antiquity
marrow	morality civil behavioꝝ
martyr gr. witnesſe	mortal that endeth
matron ancient woman	mortuary due to ſ dead
matrice womb	motive cause moving
mature ripe	mortifie kill
mechanical gr. handy-craft	mountain great hill

muni-

The Practise to the

munition	defence	odour smell
mutable	changeable	odoriferous sweet smelling
mustachios	upper lips hair	officious dutiful
malimsey		olivet place of olives
muse	goodness of learning	omnipotent almighty
mutation	change	operation working
myrrhe k.	of sweet gums	opportunity fitness
mystical	that hath a mysterie in it	oppose set against
mysterie	hidden secret	opprobrious reproachful
Native born		ordure dung
narration	declaration	original beginning
neer		oracle a speech from God
necessitie		ordination ordaining
navigation	sailing	orphan without parents
nephew		orthography gr. true writing
nerve	sinew	ostentation boasting
negligence		overplus more then needeth
neuter	of neither side	pacifie quiet
Nicholaitan	gr. in heretick from Nicholas	pamphlet small treatise
negromancy	gr. black art	pantople a slipper
nonage	under age	paradice a place of pleasure
nonsuit	not following	paraphrase gr. expatiation
novice		paramour amorous Lover
notifie	gt;be knowledge	parable similitude
numeration	numbr'ng	parcel
nutriment	nourishm't	parget
obeyance	obedience	partial
oblation	offering	partition division
oblique	stroke	passion suffering
oblivious	forgetful	passover one of the Jews feasts
obstinate	froward	pathetical gr. vehement
obscure	dark	patriarch gr. chief father
obstruction	stopping	patrimony fathers gift
obtuse	dull	patronage defence
occidental	belonging to the West	patronize defend
odious	hateful	pavillion tent
		paucity fewness
		pavement
		Peccavi I have offended
		peculiar

peculiar proper	planet; gr. wandering star
pensive sorrowfull	plausible pleasing
pentecost gr. Whitsontide	plenitude fulness
perceive	pume fe sthe;
perigrination tournyng in a strange land	parity more then one
peremptory resolute	policy
perfect	poitrel ornament for a horse bress
period end	poet gr. a vase maker
perillous dangerous	poetres a woman poet
permit suffer	polish deck
permutable changeable	pollute defile
perpetuity a continuance	pomegranat. k. of fruit
perplexity trouble, grief	ponderous integrity
persecute	populous full of people
persist { continue	postscript written after
persevere	protract defer
perspicuous evident	popular pleasing the people
participate partake	preamble fore-speech
pervert overthrow	precept command
perruke hir laid forth	predecessor before departed
parverse froward	predestinate appoint before
pedegree a flock	precious
petition praye	precinct compass
phantasie imagination	predominant ruling
pheasant	preface see preamble
pharisee one of that sect	prejudice hart
physiognomy knowledge by the visage	prejudgeted for stalled
physick	prenunire sentence of gods
phrase gr form of spech	preparative preparation
phrensic gr. madnes	preposterous disordered
phylosophy gr. Study of wisdom	prerogative privilege
pigeon	presbytery gr. eldersh'p
pirate sea-robbet	prescript decret
piety godliness	prescription imitation
pillage spoile in war	prest ready
pilot ^{the} governor of a shipp	primitive first
plaintiff the complainant	priority first in place
	pristine old

The Practise to the

probation allowante	pursuit following
prodigious monstrous	puissant powerfull
proceed go on	putrifie corrupt
profound deep	Quadrangle four cornered
profane ungodly	quadrant four squared
prognosticate foretell	queach thick heap
progeny off-spring	quintessence the chief vertue
prohibit forbid	quotidian daily
prologue fore preface	Rapacity
prolix tedious	rapine violent catching
prompt ready	ratifie establish
premulgation fore publication	real unfeigned
propitiatory sacrifice to pacifie	receipt
propose propound	receipt
propriety property	recognition acknowledgement
prorogue put off	recoil go back
prostitute set open for uncleanness	reconcile bring into favour
prophesie foretel or propound	recreate refresh
prophet gr. he that prophesieth	redeem buy again
prospect a sight afar off	redemption buying again
prowess valiantness	refection refreshing
prose the writing that is not	reflection casting back
verse	refer put over
proselite gr. stranger converted	refuge succour
prostrate fall down	regenerate born again
protect defend	regiment government
provocation provoking	register calender
provident foreseeing	reject cast away
prudence wisdom	rejoynder
psalm heavenly song	reiterate repeat
psalmograph writer of	relate report
psalmist psalms	relation reporting
psalter book of psalms	relapse backsliding
publish set abroad	relaxation refreshing
publick open	relinquish forsake
publican toll-gatherer	remit forbe
publication publishing	remiss loose
purgatory place of purging	remorse prick of conscience

renounce

renounce * forsake
 repast ~~fast~~
 repell pull back
 repeal call back
 repose put trust in
 repress put down
 repulse putting back
 repugnancy contrariety
 repugnant contrary
 repute accoust
 reign gfe over
 restauration restoring
 resume take again
 revoke call back
 rhetorick Art of Eloquence
 rethorician gr. skilfull in Rhetorick
 rheumane gr.
 rogue
 ruinous ready to fall
 rudiment first instruction
 rupture breach
 rusticall ciownish
 Sabbath rest
 sacrilege Church robbing
 sacrament holy sign, or oath
 sacrifice
 sadduce k. sectary
 safeguard safe-keeping
 saint holpe one
 sanctification holness
 salubrity wholesomeness
 sanctity
 sanctimony holiness
 sanctuary holy place
 sandals gr. slippers
 sapience wisdom
 satiety fulness
 satyre nipping verse

saturity fulness
 savage wild
 sauce
 scalp pate
 scallie launce a sore
 scepter sign of rule
 schism breach
 schismatick that mobeth
 a schism
 scripture writing
 scruple doubt
 scrupulous full of doubts
 scourges
 scurrility saucy scoffing
 seclude shut out
 sectary see schismatick
 secondary the second
 seduce deceive
 sedulity diligence
 seigniory Lordship
 seminary a nurcery
 senator Alderman
 sensible easly felt
 sense
 sensual bztish
 sepulchre grave
 sequel following
 sequester to remove
 from or displace.
 service
 sergeant
 servitude bondage
 servile slavish
 severity sharpness
 sex kind
 significant plainly signifying
 simplicity plainness
 sinister unhappy
 situation placing

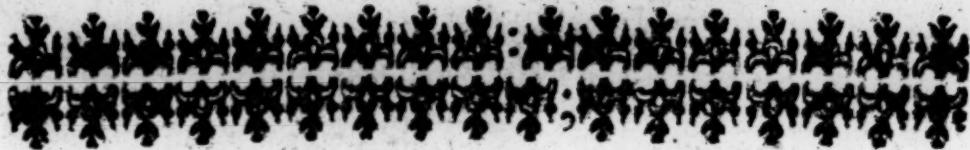
The Practice to the

slaughter	summarily bry fly
slice	superficies upper side
sluce	superfluous needless
soar mount high	superscription writing above
sociable fellow like	supplant overthrow
solace	support bear up
solution unlooking	supposition supposing
society fellowship	supress
solicit move	superior higher
summary bryef	supremacyt dom
sophister casller	surcharge overcharg
sorcery	surmount exceed
soveraign chif	surcingle
spacious large	suspence
specific signifie	surplus see overplus
special	survive overlive
spicery	synagogue place of assembly
sp een gr. milt	sycophant tale bearer
sp ongeous like a sponge	synode general assembly
sp ruce	Tabernacle tent
sp unancy k. disease	temerarious rash
sp ick standng	temerity rashness
stab lity sarenels	temperature temperateness
still atory a distilling place	temperate keeping a mean
stipendary that serveth for wa ges	temperance sobriet
stud ious diligent	temple a Church
stile manner of speech	tempestuous offerous
submiss lowly	temporize to se. be the time
suborn procure a false witnesse	temporary for time
subscribe write under	terrestrial earthly
subtract take from	tenacity snaulness
subtract	tetrarch gr. government of a
substitute deputy	fourth part
subtile crafty	tenure hold
subversion overthrowing	termination ending
succeed follow	thwre shaw
suggest	timerous fearfull
sulphure brystone	tertian feare other day

theolo.

theology gr. divinity
 thyme k. herb
 tractable easy to handle
 tractate a treatise
 tragedy a solemn play
 tradition delivering
 from one to another
 traffique bargaining
 transfigure change
 transitory soon pass away
 tranquillity quiet else
 transfer convey over
 transform transfigure
 transgres break
 translate turn
 transport carry o'er
 transpose change
 triangle three cornered
 tribunal judgment seat
 tripartite three-fold
 trivial common
 tribe company
 tromp debt due
 triumph great joy
 triumphant rejoicing
 for the conquest
 tribute
 truce peace
 turbulent
 tympan k. trumpet
 Vacant void
 valour courage
 vanquish overcome
 vapour moisture

vendible salable
 venerable worshipfull
 versifie make verses
 veneral fleshy
 vesture garment
 vestiment
 vice
 vicious
 view
 vincible
 victorious that hath gotten ma-
 ny victories
 vineyard orchard of grapes
 vigilant watchfull
 visitation going to see
 vision sight
 ulcer bise
 union unity
 unite soyn
 universal general
 urine stale
 uncharitable that hath not enough
 vacatio. ralising
 volubility swiftness
 voluptuous given to pleasure
 uranity curiositie
 usurpation usurau ful authority
 utility profit
 vulgar common
 wages
 wager
 weight
 wrought



To the Reader.

If notwithstanding my former Reasons in the Preface, thou doubtest that thy little Childe may have spoiled his Book before it be learned: thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the second Book, or thou mayest reserve fair these written Copies untill he can read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of rule, or length of matter, unfit for Children: plentifull experience in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike before thou hast either tried, or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind.

Farewell.

ff a b c d e z f ff g h i k l ll m n o p q r t
p z t h v u w y z.

ff z c d e f g h t c e q e
p z t c d v w e y z.

In the name of the father, and of the son, and of
the holy ghost, Amen.

My soul cleaveth to the dust. O quicken thou me
according to thy word.

I have acknowledged my ways, and thou break-
est me. O teach me thy statutes.

Make me to understand the way of thy Com-
mandments, and so shall I talk of thy won-
drous works.

My soul melteth away for very heaviness. Com-
fort thou me according to thy word.

Take from me the way of lying, and cause thou
me to make much of thy Law.

I have chosen the way of truth, and thy judge-
ments have I laid before me.

I have stucked unto thy testimonies, O Lord
confound me not.

I will run the way of thy Commandments when
thou hast set my heart at liberty.

L O N D O N

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